

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

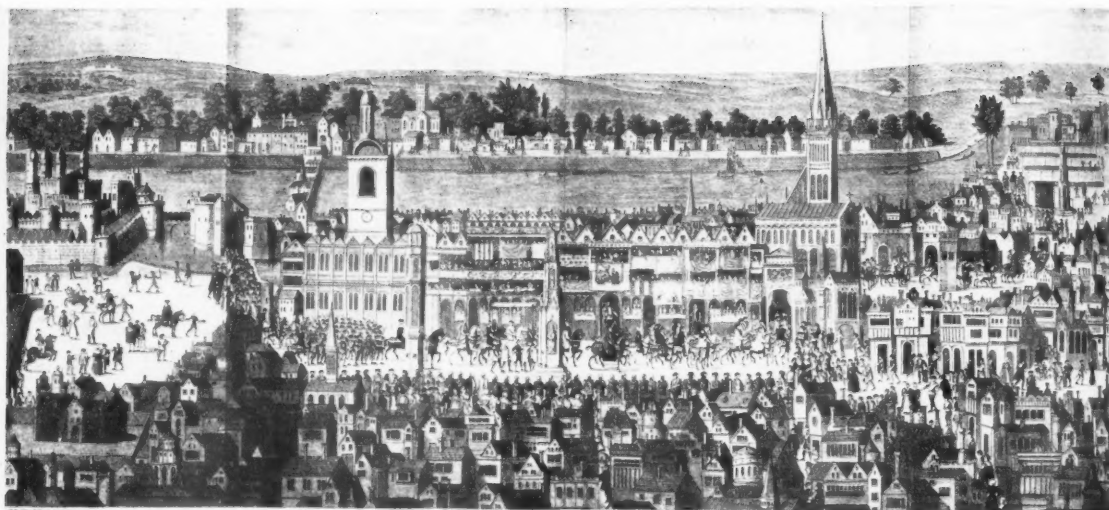
## THIRD SERIES

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### CONTENTS FOR 22 MAY 1937

	Page
EDWARD VI'S PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY .. .. .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
JOURNAL .. .. .	715
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED REVISIONS OF THE R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS.. ..	717
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING .. .. .	728
ARCHITECTURE IN THE NEWSPAPERS .. .. .	734
THE ARCHITECT AND HOUSING BY THE SPECULATIVE BUILDER—VIII .. .. .	737
REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS .. .. .	742
SCHOOLS—ON PAPER AND IN REALITY .. .. .	745
BOOK REVIEWS :	
MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND .. .. .	746
ROYAL WESTMINSTER .. .. .	747
CANCER HOSPITALS .. .. .	748
SPONS' PRICE BOOK .. .. .	748
REVIEW OF PERIODICALS .. .. .	748
NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES .. .. .	750
ATTENDANCES AT COMMITTEES, ETC. .. .. .	751
NOTES .. .. .	752
OBITUARIES :	
RAFFLES DAVISON, W. T. Plume, .. .. .	753
ALEXANDER MACALISTER .. .. .	753
ALLIED SOCIETIES .. .. .	754
MEMBERSHIP LISTS .. .. .	755
NOTICES .. .. .	757
COMPETITIONS .. .. .	758
MEMBERS' COLUMN .. .. .	759
MINUTES XI & XII .. .. .	759



THE PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD VI  
FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON TO WESTMINSTER FOR HIS CORONATION  
ENGRAVED FROM A PICTURE TAKEN AT WESTMINSTER BY JOHN DEE IN 1547

*From the Exhibition of drawings, engravings and models of St. Paul's Cathedral now on view at the Cathedral*

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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 44. 3RD SERIES

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## Journal

### CORONATION HONOURS

The following members have been honoured by the King in the Coronation Honours List: Mr. KINGSLEY ANKETELL HENDERSON [F.], Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, was made C.M.G. in the Dominion Services list for public services in the Commonwealth of Australia, and Mr. BASIL MARTIN SULLIVAN, O.B.E. [F.], Specialist Officer in the Public Works Department, Superintendent Architect, Architectural Circle, Punjab, was made C.I.E. in the India Office list. Mr. HENRY BERNEY, J.P. [A.], was made a knight bachelor for political and public services in Croydon, and Mr. CHARLES JOHN MOLE, M.B.E. [F.], has been made M.V.O. (fourth class).

Among other honours of special interest to members the following have been noted: Lord BESSBOROUGH, who has recently shown great interest in the affairs of the Royal Institute, who opened the Everyday Things Exhibition and was the principal guest speaker at this year's Annual Dinner, has been given an earldom; Lt.-Col. T. C. R. MOORE, M.P., who sponsored the Registration Act in its passage through the House of Commons, and Mr. MUIRHEAD BONE have received knight-hoods; Mr. E. J. FORSDYKE, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and Mr. E. J. MAUDE, C.B., Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Health, have been made K.C.B., and Mr. G. P. BEST, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been made C.B.E. Another honour of interest to architects is the O.B.E. conferred on Miss MARGARET AGNES BABINGTON, Founder and Secretary of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. The first of the great "Friends" societies which has revived interest in the structure and history of the cathedral and enabled many ambitious schemes of repair and enrichment to be completed within the past few years. And those interested in housing will have noted with pleasure the O.B.E. conferred on Miss EDITH NEVILLE, Chairman of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society.

### THE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL EXHIBITION

The exhibition of drawings, engravings and models of St. Paul's which has been arranged in the North and South Galleries and the Trophy Room of the Cathedral is well worth a visit. Although the exhibition has been arranged principally to introduce some of the thousands of non-architect visitors to the Cathedral to the history of the building, it contains any number of things which have not been seen probably by most architects. It is surprising, for instance, how many architects have never yet seen the great model, the greatest of all architectural models that can be seen in England. Anyone who goes to the Cathedral now can see it with a background of drawings and other models which explain concisely and admirably the architectural history of the Cathedral old and new. Among the exhibits is the first model of 1674, which has only recently been identified as such. This remnant of what must have been a very beautiful piece of work is now little more than a skeleton, but there is enough in it to reveal the essence of a most interesting stage in the evolution of Wren's Cathedral, before the idea of the great Cathedral had developed or was even thought possible. Not the least interesting exhibits are the various structural models, marvellous examples of model making, which were built by the Cathedral staff during the reparation work. These show the details of the structure at some of the most complicated parts and one illustrates the system of reinforcement used to strengthen the piers. The simplest busless way is to take the Central London Railway to Post Office Station, from where the Cathedral is only about 3 minutes' walk.

### A.B.S. AND A.S.A.S.

Owing to a last-minute readjustment it has been found necessary to omit the paragraphs that usually appear on the last page of every JOURNAL advertising

the pension schemes of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society and the various insurance schemes, etc., of the Architects' Benevolent Society. Their omission from their appointed place gives an opportunity to refer to them here. Too often it happens that features in a paper that appear regularly in the same place and in the same way are passed unnoticed. Both these benevolent societies exist for the benefit of the profession and, it might be said, particularly to assist the welfare of those who have no accumulation of capital at their back to help them tide over sickness or poverty. The A.B.S. schemes of motor insurance provide a simple and personally advantageous way in which members can benefit themselves and the funds of the Society, but it is proper to remind those who benefit from these insurance schemes that the A.B.S. wants direct subscriptions as well as the incidental harvest derived from insurance business. People talk even now of the possibility of another slump. If and when such a time comes, the resources of the A.B.S. will be called on again as urgently as they were in 1931. Unless they have received the amount of support which is due to the Society during a time of prosperity they will be unable to satisfy the demands that the profession is bound to make.

#### AN EXHIBITION OF WORK BY MR. C. F. A. VOYSEY

Until 31 July an exhibition of work by Mr. C. F. Annesley Voysey will be on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum in room 71 of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design. The exhibition includes designs by Mr. Voysey for buildings and for fabrics and wallpapers.

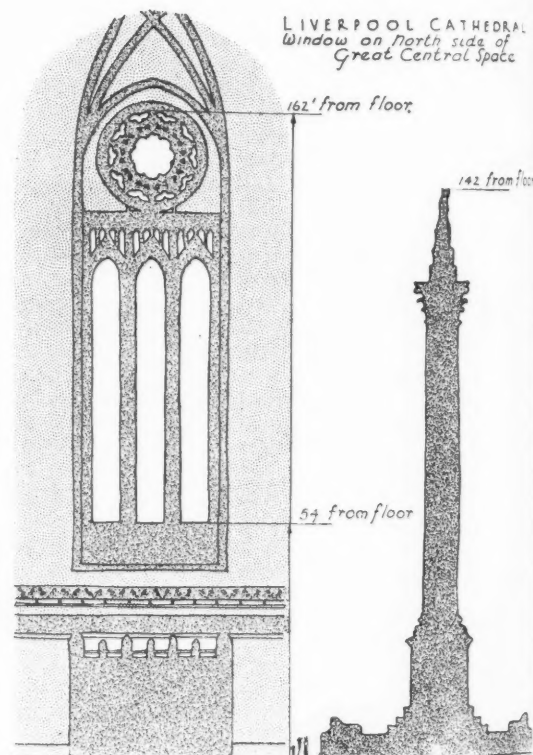
#### SIR RAYMOND UNWIN'S ROYAL GOLD MEDAL ADDRESS

The address which Sir Raymond Unwin gave at the Institute after the presentation to him of the Royal Gold Medal on 12 April has been reprinted, and copies can be obtained from the R.I.B.A. free of charge.

#### WINDOW FOR LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

The diagram at the foot of this page shows by comparison with Nelson's Column (the yardstick by which all gigantic things are measured for Englishmen), the size of the great new window for the central space of Liverpool Cathedral. The glass, or rather sample panels of it, is now on exhibition at the showrooms in Wigmore Street of the firm of Messrs. James Powell and Sons, who made the window. They were designed by Mr. James H. Hogan, D.I., in collaboration with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and the Cathedral Committee. On the principle which has governed all craftsmen's work in the cathedral, individual artists have been given

the utmost freedom within the architectural limits dictated by the architect and the general scheme for the iconography laid down by the cathedral authorities. So this window will, it seems, successfully settle itself as a dominant element into the vast majestic area of the cathedral's central space; it will, like the cathedral building, have nothing niggardly about it in scale, colour or in the details of its design. The general effect will be a grisaille of a light tone, with a small proportion of very beautiful colour introduced. The colours are all pure but light in tone, to allow for the inevitable dimming effect of the coat of dirt that will accumulate between cleanings. The glass is clear with the exception only of the black lines of the drawing, which have been painted on in pigment and fired in; there will be no half tones or shading. The scale of the window in the vastness of its framing dictated this bold treatment, which is supported by the one-inch leading, which, seen close by, seems fantastically thick, but its width has been carefully designed to "read" from the floor of the cathedral, over one hundred and seventy feet below the highest part of the window.







## SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING TO CONSIDER REVISIONS IN THE R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS

HELD AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 10 MAY 1937, AT 5 P.M.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. PERCY E. THOMAS, O.B.E., IN THE CHAIR

THE PRESIDENT: This is a Special General Meeting called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the Council's recommendations for the revision of the Bye-laws.

The proposed deletions and amendments are set out in a printed pamphlet which was circulated to members with the JOURNAL on 24 April. A copy has been signed by me and is presented to this meeting in accordance with the terms of the resolution, which I am going to call upon Mr. E. Stanley Hall to move.

Before doing so, however, I want to announce that the Council this afternoon, in response to representations made to it by some of the Allied Societies adjacent to London, decided to withdraw for further consideration the new Bye-law 74, dealing with the rebate to Allied Societies. That means that the existing Bye-law 80 will remain in force.

I will now ask Mr. Stanley Hall to address the meeting.

MR. E. STANLEY HALL [F.]: I beg to move the following resolution, which is on the agenda paper:—

"That subject to the approval thereof by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council the regulations set forth in the printed document produced to this meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be made and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Royal Institute to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Bye-laws."

I shall occupy your time for only a few minutes in giving a short résumé of the work which this Committee was set up to do. It was appointed nearly two years ago "for the purpose of considering and reporting upon what, if any, changes are desirable in the construction and composition of the Council, the Standing Committees, the Executive Committee and the Allied Societies Conference for the purpose of making those bodies more effective instruments for the work which they have to perform". The Committee consisted of the

President as Chairman and ten members, five from the provinces and five from London; and the President was in the chair at every one of the thirteen meetings which were held.

The decisions on all points were unanimous.

The report was first presented to the Council in November, 1936, and later to two meetings of the Allied Societies Conference. Suggestions for amendments were made at all these meetings and were considered, and in some cases adopted, by the Committee, and the Bye-laws have been revised in order to give effect to the proposals as finally approved by the Council on 8 March.

The Committee, all through their deliberations, endeavoured to take the constitution as it now stands, to eliminate anomalies and to tidy up the loose ends that made for uneconomical working. If I may, I will mention briefly the principal changes proposed.

Dealing first with the Council (Bye-law 28), the Council consists at present of 81 members, of whom 40 are either *ex officio* or appointed by the Allied Societies, and 41 are elected by the general body. It is possible for 16 of this total to be Associates. The new Bye-laws propose to decrease the total number of members to 70 or 71, of whom 35 are either *ex officio* or appointed by the Allied Societies, 2 or 3 are appointed by the Council and 33 are elected by the general body. Under these new proposals it is possible for 41 to be Associates [see Bye-law 28 (i), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) (l)]. The reduction of numbers has been made by reducing the Licentiate numbers by 3, by choosing 2 or 3 Vice-Presidents from the elected or appointed members of Council, by reducing the number of *ex officio* members from 9 to 5 and by making the Chairman of the Allied Societies Conference a Vice-President and not a member of Council as now (see Bye-law 28 (i) as existing).

The Committee considered in detail the principles of proportional representation which had been put up to them and this matter was thrashed out at great length at the Allied Societies Conference meetings. It was agreed by the Committee unanimously, and by the Allied Societies Conference by an overwhelming majority, that our own peculiar system of part direct representation and part election by the whole body suited our needs far more adequately. Under the new constitution, the Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer are appointed by the Council; the

elected members remain in office for three years, one-third retiring annually, as is the case now with the Standing Committees (Bye-law 34).

With regard to the Institute Committees, the main alteration proposed here is the abolition of election to the four Standing Committees, making them, like all other Committees, appointed by the Council. Election to the Standing Committees by the general body was satisfactory a generation or two ago, when the R.I.B.A. was a metropolitan body and members might be expected to know the people for whom they were voting. These conditions no longer prevail, and the present method of voting often results in men valuable to the Committee being left out and not always the most suitable members being elected.

The Chairmen of these Committees no longer have an *ex officio* seat on the Council, but liaison is secured by the appointment of either their Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen from among the members of Council serving on the Committees.

The Literature Committee is to be replaced by a small Library Committee.

The numbers of the Committees have been reduced wherever possible.

The Professional Conduct and the Finance and House Committees are the only two composed entirely of Council members. Three or four members of Council are to sit on the Practice, Art, Science, Competitions, Public Relations and Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committees. Other Committees remain very much as now, but with numbers reduced.

Names for inclusion in Committees may be sent by the retiring Committees, the Allied Societies Conference and by members of the general body, and will be considered by a special meeting of the Executive.

One new Committee—that of Official Architects—is set up in order to give a place in the constitution to the very large number of senior official architect members of the R.I.B.A. Their Chairman has a seat on the Council *ex officio*.

The Executive Committee has always been a Committee of Council, so that no Bye-laws are necessary for its appointment. The Constitutional Committee propose that it shall consist of the President, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer and twelve members of Council, to include the Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education.

the Chairmen of the Practice and Public Relations Committees and the Chairman of the Allied Societies Conference. At least six of the members must be non-metropolitan.

With regard to the Allied Societies Conference, Bye-law 75 has been simplified so that any new branches may be represented without the necessity of altering the Bye-laws.

Bye-law 24 is framed to enable the Council to

use the services of the Dominions Allied Societies in disciplinary cases.

Bye-law 74 (old No. 80) has, as the President has stated, been withdrawn, so that the existing Bye-law 80 stands.

Mr. HENRY M. FLETCHER [F.] (Hon. Secretary) : I second the resolution.

The PRESIDENT : The subject is now open for discussion by the meeting.

## AMENDMENTS AND DISCUSSION REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL AND BOARD

Mr. R. C. FISHER [A.] handed in the following amendment, Mr. B. S. ROBERTS [A.] seconding :—

PROPOSED NEW BYE-LAW 28, CLAUSE (e), PAGE 12\* : Insert "*Not more than*" before "*Eighteen Fellows.*" Insert "*not less than*" before "*nine Associates.*" Insert after "*as Associate members of Council*" : "*Not more than half of the Associates and Fellows to be elected members of Council are to be in private practice in the year of election.*" Delete "*and*" ["*and one Licentiate*"] and begin a fresh sentence with "*One Licentiate.*"

This would make Bye-law 28, clause (e) read :—

(e) *Not more than eighteen Fellows as ordinary members of Council, not less than nine Associates as Associate members of Council. Not more than half of the Associates and Fellows to be elected members of Council are to be in private practice in the year of election. One Licentiate in respect of the first 200 Licentiate members of the Royal Institute at the time of holding an election for Licentiate members of Council, a second Licentiate in respect of the next 800 Licentiate members at the time aforesaid and a third Licentiate when the number of Licentiate members at the time aforesaid exceeds 1,000.*

PROPOSED NEW BYE-LAW 28, PAGE 14 : Insert after clause (1) (l) a fresh clause :—

"(m) *The Chairman or other representative member of the Salaried Members Committee, being a Fellow, Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Institute.*"

BYE-LAW 49, PAGE 21† : After "*who shall be an ex officio member*" insert : "*of one student elected by the Northern Architectural Students' Association and of one student elected by London students in recognised schools of architecture,*

*including evening schools, or by a South British Students' Association, if and when such a body shall be constituted.*"

The PRESIDENT : Perhaps Mr. Fisher would like to speak on the amendments which he has sent in.

Mr. FISHER : There are really three amendments, but I will take first the amendment to Bye-law 28, section (e), on page 12.

The object of these amendments is to throw the Council open to Associate members of Council to a higher degree than it has been hitherto, because it is felt that the proportion of eighteen Fellows to nine Associates does not reflect at all the actual proportion of Associates to Fellows in the profession as a whole. A further object, by the provision that not more than half are to be in private practice, is to reflect the fact that within the last twenty years the composition of the profession has changed completely. Twenty years ago I suppose the majority of members of the Institute were in private practice, but now we all know that between 60 and 70 per cent. are actually official architects or salaried architects. It seems very important, therefore, that the Council itself, which is now charged with the duty of nominating the Standing Committees as well as the other Committees, should reflect this tremendous change in the character of the profession.

I know that the argument is sometimes used that Associates are not likely to be elected because nobody knows them ; the names are not produced and they are not nominated. I think you will agree with me, however, that one reason for this is that in many cases

examinations as are required by the Royal Institute under the provisions of any Act of Parliament or of the Charter and Bye-laws. The Board shall consist of the President, who shall be an *ex officio* member, of one student elected by the Northern Architectural Students' Association and of one student elected by London students in recognised schools of architecture, including evening schools, or by a South British Students' Association if and when such a body shall be constituted, and of such subscribing members of the Royal Institute and such other persons as the Council may invite, etc., etc.

\* The page numbers refer to the pamphlet entitled *Proposed Revision of R.I.B.A. Bye-laws* issued with the JOURNAL of 24 April 1937.

### †V. EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE

49. The Council shall annually appoint a Board of Architectural Education to deal with the education of students in architecture, and to conduct by Examiners approved by the Council such

Associates, who are salaried men and perhaps not in the highest official posts, do not get sufficient credit in the profession for the work which they have really done. Their names do not appear on drawings which are shown in exhibitions, and so on. I think that if the reform which is embodied in this amendment were carried out, we should see a tremendous awakening of interest in the R.I.B.A. among the younger members, and particularly among the younger salaried members of the profession, which would lead to a much more live feeling throughout the Institute, and names would come forward and people would get to know the younger members of the Institute in a way which, perhaps, they have not been able to do hitherto, due to the factors which I have outlined.

Coming to the later amendments, there is one which concerns the same Bye-law, 28, and suggests a new clause, (m), to follow clause (l). Clause (l) provides that "The Chairman of the Official Architects Committee being a Fellow, Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Institute" shall be a member of the Council, and (m) would add "The Chairman or other representative member of the Salaried Members Committee." I do not know whether all those present have noticed that in the report of the Executive Committee on the constitution there is a passage which lays down that the Salaried Members Committee is henceforward to report to the Council only through the Practice Committee. This is a matter of procedure, not a matter of the Bye-laws, but it affects the Bye-laws. Throughout my remarks I speak for the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, and this Association, together with many other salaried members with whom I have talked, feels that it is, perhaps, rather unfair that at the very moment when the Council very rightly and correctly recognises the interests of the architects who are in the higher official posts it should take the right of direct reporting to the Council away from those members of the profession who are also in salaried, and many of them in official, employment, but who are not in such high posts.

The object of this proposed clause (m) is that the Chairman of the Salaried Members Committee or other representative member of that Committee—being, of course, a Fellow, Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Institute—should also be *ex officio* a member of the Council. The Salaried Members Committee would then have, as heretofore, direct representation as such on the Council of the Institute. Here again I would make an appeal on the score that numbers are of some importance, and the numbers of the ordinary salaried men who are not in high official posts enormously outweigh the numbers of those who are in high official posts or of those who are in private practice, and their interests are becoming more and more important to the profession as a whole. On them come all the difficulties and troubles which arise from the

division of labour in great architectural offices, and those of us who work in such offices know that if we are not yet faced with them, sooner or later we shall be faced with them. I think that the Institute cannot look forward to a really live future as a great body which represents all the architects in the country unless it does seriously face the problem of taking up the interests of the great mass of salaried assistants who are working throughout the country.

The last amendment concerns the Board of Architectural Education, and its object is to secure that the students themselves shall be represented directly by two of themselves upon the Board of Architectural Education. The actual amendment is to Bye-law 49, Section V, page 21, the second sentence, after "The Board shall consist of the President, who shall be an *ex officio* member," to insert "and of one student elected by the Northern Architectural Students' Association and one student elected by London students in recognised schools of architecture, including evening schools, or by a South British Students' Association if and when such a body shall be constituted". I do not think that I need say anything about that, except that it seems to me very clear that to have a Board of Architectural Education which does not include direct representation upon it of the students themselves would be and is really rather an extraordinary thing. After all, students are young people who may be rather frightened to come out into the open and rather intimidated by the might and learning of official bodies, but I think that the Board of Architectural Education will find it extremely useful to have two representative students upon it from whom it is possible to learn directly what the students are thinking, what their ideals are, and what are their ideas for the future of the profession and their work and any criticisms they may have on the way that architectural education is at present organised.

Mr. J. N. SUMMERSON [A.] : I should like to say a few words to support very warmly indeed the amendments which have been proposed by Mr. Fisher. I am here as the Chairman of the Junior Members Committee, and that Committee does feel very strongly indeed that the proportion of Associates and Fellows on the Council should be rendered more fluid, and that the arbitrary proportion of eighteen Fellows to nine Associates is to be regretted. The reasons are precisely those so ably put by Mr. Fisher, namely, that the Associate class in the Institute now comprises, and is comprising more and more, that very large section of the Institute which is now engaged not in private practice but in, if I may call it so, salaried practice. It seems to the Committee that although the situation at present may not seem to be very acute, and although a majority of men in salaried practice do still look forward to the possibility of ultimately



practising on their own, by the way things are going the time is coming when the salaried man must have a good deal more recognition and be brought very much more into the life of the Institute.

We realise that at the present time the stipulation that there shall be not less than nine Associates on the Council ensures a minimum which probably would not be attained if that stipulation were not there, and that if the proportion is rendered more flexible it is perhaps very unlikely at present that more Associates will be elected to the Council; but we feel that the time has come, now that the constitution is being revised, to make that change, and so I should like to support very warmly the amendment moved by Mr. Fisher.

I may say that I, as Chairman of the Junior Members Committee, have submitted a resolution which overlaps Mr. Fisher's; Mr. Fisher's is, in fact, a very much more comprehensive one; but I think I may say that the opinion of the Junior Members Committee would be behind Mr. Fisher's proposal.

Major H. C. CORLETTE [F.]: I have for a long time felt that more might be done to provide for more adequate representation of student members. I think I am right in saying that they amount to something like two thousand men at the moment, and they are men; they are not youngsters just leaving school. Many of them are very responsible and highly educated. It seems to me something of an anomaly that a body like that should have no representation on the Council and I should like to suggest that some provision be made, now that we are attempting revision, for the representation of student members on the Council.

I quite agree with the suggestion which has been made that they should also have some representation on the Board of Architectural Education. I have had nothing to do with the Board, but I have come in contact with many students, some of them from overseas and a good many of them in this country, and I do feel that in the interests of the Institute we ought to see not only that the junior members are represented on a Junior Members Committee but that they have direct representation on the Board of Architectural Education and on the Council.

The Hon. HUMPHREY PAKINGTON [F.]: I think the mover and seconder of this amendment are acting rather on a fallacy. They seem to think that the Fellows represent the Fellows and the Associates represent the Associates. I do not think that that is so at all; I think that the Fellows represent the whole body and the Associates represent the whole body. The less division there is between Fellows and Associates the better.

Mr. HENRY M. FLETCHER: I think that the movers of this amendment have perhaps lost sight of the fact that whereas the representation of Associates on the Council in past times has been confined to an exact number, it will now be possible for them to have representatives among the Presidents of the Allied Societies. In former times the Presidents of the Allied Societies were required to be Fellows, but by the new amendments they may be Fellows, Associates or Licentiates, which gives a very much larger possible representation to the Associate class. I should like to support Mr. Pakington's point of view that the division of the Council into Fellows and Associates is not based upon any system of proportional representation. As Mr. Stanley Hall has said, we do not regard proportional representation as a satisfactory constitution for this Council.

Mr. W. H. ANSELL [F.]: I should like to point out that there is nothing in the present Bye-law to forbid the Council requesting students to serve on the Board. The Bye-law says that the Board shall consist of certain persons and of "such other persons as the Council may invite." I maintain, therefore, that no alteration of the Bye-laws is necessary for obtaining such representation of students on the Board as the Board might wish, on request to the Council, or as the Council might wish.

There is one other point. I cannot conceive of either the Council or the Board giving powers to some hypothetical body of students which does not at present exist, no matter in what form it may be born at some later date.

Mr. CHARLES WOODWARD [A.]: The amendment provides that there are to be not more than eighteen Fellows and not less than nine Associates, making twenty-seven in all. As I understand it, by this proposal the whole twenty-seven might be Associates. I do not know what the reaction of the Fellows would be to that!

Mr. J. N. SUMMERSON: I should like to touch on Mr. Pakington's point. He says that the Fellows and the Associates on the Council do not represent distinct classes; they both represent the Institute. That is perfectly true; but that, if I may say so, is a criticism of the creation of such classes, which are actually entirely artificial. The present arrangement does give the impression at once that there are two distinct classes in the Institute, and that the Associates represent the Associate class and the Fellows the Fellowship class. That is surely an argument for making the election more flexible.

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL: On the subject of the distinction of classes, it would be a very easy matter to say that twenty-seven members of the Institute should

be elected; the reason why that was divided up into eighteen Fellows and nine Associates was in order to help certain Associates, whose names would not otherwise be known, to be on the Council. The Council want a certain number of young men, and indeed the new constitution provides for the possibility of there being forty-one Associates out of the seventy-one members. On the other hand, we must remember that the job of this Institute is not to look after individual needs of individual people, in whatever rank in the Institute they may be, but to look after the whole architectural profession, up against not each other but the world, and that is our most important duty.

Mr. H. P. G. MAULE [F.] : I feel it is not in the interests of architecture that we should divide ourselves up into those who are in practice and those who are salaried architects, but rather that we should so select our body as to have those proved and trained men whose works have justified their election to the Council.

Mr. FISHER : I should like to say a few words in reply to the discussion. With regard to the amendment providing for representation of students on the Board of Architectural Education, it has been said that the Council is already in a position to invite students to join the Board, but I think that anyone who has himself been a student will realise that there is a difference between the nomination of a student by a senior body from above and the election of a student by the students' organisations themselves, the election of a student who is one of their own number in whom they have confidence and on whom they can rely to put forward those questions which are really interesting them at the moment.

It has also been said that we must not divide the Institute within itself into such classes as Fellows and Associates, but that we must fight for the interests of the profession against the world in general. The point to which our amendment on the constitution of the Council draws attention is that by arbitrarily fixing the number of Fellows at such a very high figure as eighteen, and the number of Associates at such a very low figure as nine, the existing constitution or the amendment to it really does call attention to some division in the profession which would seem to exist, and I think that in actual fact this division is felt to exist by quite a large number of the younger members and especially by the salaried men. The division which they feel exists, and which they wish to remedy for the benefit of the profession as a whole, is the division which is expressed in the fact that they feel that the Council of the Institute and the Institute as a whole is not really sufficiently representing their interests or fighting for the interests of the profession as a whole against the world, but that it rather tends by its constitution to fight more particularly for the interests of those who

have been long established either in private practice or else in the highest official posts. Indeed, it is only just beginning to take into its fold the latter class. We of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants are very glad to see that it is taking the higher official architects into its fold, but we wish that the Council should also be thrown more open to the general body of Associates and salaried members; hence this amendment, which would in fact throw the Council open so that Fellows and Associates could compete on their own merits and so that those who have the confidence of their fellow Associates, because of their ability to uphold the interests of the profession in any way, should compete upon an equal footing with those who have earned the title of Fellow by reason of their special distinction, perhaps more particularly in the æsthetic sphere.

The PRESIDENT : I think that possibly it would be the wish of the mover of this amendment to deal with the different parts separately, because there are really several amendments. Is that so, Mr. Fisher?

Mr. FISHER : Yes.

The PRESIDENT : Before I ask you to vote, there is one matter which has been mentioned on which, I think, the statement made requires a little qualification. I refer to the percentage of those in salaried employment as against those in private practice. I do not believe there are any such figures in existence. I do not know whether you have any authority for the percentage which you gave, Mr. Fisher?

Mr. FISHER : I have not any authority, but I think that if the figures are not in existence it is high time that they should be.

The PRESIDENT : I wish they could be; I think we have tried for many years to get them. That, however, is by the way. The point about which I want to remind you is that a large number of the salaried members are presumably in the employment of private practising architects. It is common in meetings, and often in conversations, too, to look upon the salaried architects as being only salaried architects in the employ of a corporation, but I think Mr. Fisher would agree that it means all salaried architects, whether they are employed by private practitioners or authorities.

Mr. FISHER : Yes, that is the intention; it refers to all salaried architects, by whomsoever they are employed.

#### VOTING ON FIRST AMENDMENTS

The PRESIDENT : The first amendment is to clause (e) of the new Bye-law 28, page 12, to insert "Not more than" before the words "Eighteen Fellows"



and to insert "*not less than*" before "*nine Associates.*" In the same clause—so that I think we may take them both together—the proposal is to insert, after the words "*as Associate Members of Council,*" the words "*Not more than half of the Associates and Fellows to be elected members of Council are to be in private practice in the year of election.*"

By agreement the part of the amendment proposing the insertion of the words "*not more than*" and "*not less than*" was voted on first as a separate item.

The amendment was lost by 77 votes to 66.

A separate vote was taken on the amendment to add the words "*Not more than half of the Associates and Fellows to be elected members of Council are to be in private practice in the year of election,*" and was lost by 81 votes to 58.

It was agreed that the deletion of the word "*and*" being merely a matter of phrasing consequent on the above amendments, no voting on it was necessary.

The amendment proposing the addition to Bye-law 28 of a provision for the direct representation of the Salaried Members Committee on the Council was next put to the meeting and was carried by 88 votes to 57.

The amendment proposing the addition to Section V, Bye-law 49, of a provision for the representation of students on the Board of Architectural Education was put to the meeting and lost by 87 votes to 33.

#### OVERSEAS SOCIETIES' REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT announced an amendment proposed by Major H. C. Corlette and seconded by Mr. R. W. Cable [F.] relating to the proviso to clause (g) of the proposed new Bye-law 28, page 13, to omit the words "*of the Council*" ("*shall be entitled to nominate a member of the Council*").

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL: The paragraph in question deals with the five representatives of Societies in alliance with the Royal Institute overseas—

"one representative nominated by the Council of each of the following, viz.: The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, the New Zealand Institute of Architects, the Institute of South African Architects and the Indian Institute of Architects."

The second paragraph reads:—

"Provided always that in the event of the representative nominated by any such Society being absent from the United Kingdom such Society shall be entitled to nominate a member of the Council of the Royal Institute for the time being who is practising in the United Kingdom to represent it upon the Council during the absence of the representative first so nominated as aforesaid."

The amendment is to omit the words "*of the Council,*"

so that an oversea Institute could nominate any member of the Royal Institute for the time being who is practising in the United Kingdom. That would increase the number of members of Council, possibly by five.

Major CORLETTE: In the opening remarks it was stated that the provinces were represented on the Constitutional Committee, but were the oversea Dominions represented at all?

The PRESIDENT: As such, no.

Major CORLETTE: It seems to me unfortunate that they were not. I observe certain broad general principles in the suggestions which are made in the document in front of us which we all very much approve, but what I feel about this particular amendment, which stands in my name and is seconded by the representative of India (Mr. R. W. Cable [F.]), is that if the Dominions may nominate five men, and those five men may not be here, it is not really adding to the number of members of Council if they are entitled to nominate somebody here to sit instead of those who may be nominated but who are in the Dominions. The point which troubles me is that we differentiate by saying that the Dominions must nominate an existing member of Council to represent them if their representative is not here, whereas in the case of all the Allied Societies at home there is direct representation. That, I suggest, is unfortunate, and I might almost say not quite politic; we might at least give them the same type of representation—i.e., direct representation—as the Allied Societies in this country. There are, I think, twenty-four Allied Societies here, whereas you have the whole of the Dominions with their many allied societies and they are given only five. If those five are overseas and not able to attend, it is not really adding to the number if they are given liberty to nominate whom they will, instead of being instructed to nominate someone who is an elected member of the Council. It is quite likely that they will nominate someone who is a member of the Council, but we ought to leave them free to do as they choose.

The PRESIDENT: I think that perhaps I ought to explain to the meeting that, as you will perhaps realise, this question of the representation of the Allied Societies overseas is more nominal than real. They have made no request to us for separate representation, apparently being content with one of the Council representing them, because you must realise that in practical politics there are very few of the affairs of the Institute in the day-to-day work and monthly meetings of the Council which affect the oversea Dominions; 90 per cent. is concerned with the practice of architecture in our own country. That is the reason which induced the Council and the Constitutional

Committee to retain the present nominal representation of the overseas societies.

Major CORLETTE: It is a gesture, but it is a valuable gesture. My suggestion is that we should not instruct them how they should be represented, but should leave them free.

Mr. R. W. CABLE [F.]: I beg to second the amendment. I have been instructed by my Institute definitely to press for independent representation. The President said that no such request had been made; but, if I may venture to correct him, a submission has been made to the Constitutional Committee on behalf of the Indian Institute.

The PRESIDENT: By the Indian Institute?

Mr. CABLE: By me as their representative. I have since had instructions confirming that. In case the members present do not clearly understand the point at issue, it is this. A provincial society nominates its own representative to the Council, and if that representative is unable for any reason to attend, another nominee can be substituted for him. The Indian Institute and the other overseas Institutes are allowed to nominate their President, who, by reason of the fact that he is the President, must be in his own country, but if he cannot attend, as obviously he cannot, he can be represented instead by somebody who has already been elected a member of the Council. In the case of India—I cannot speak for the other Institutes—it is quite conceivable that there may be a Council on which there is no member who has ever been in India at all, and in that way, although the Indian members pay their subscriptions in the same way as everybody else, they have no representation whatever. Moreover, the overseas members have no voice whatever in the management of the Institute, because on account of the delay in postage they have not even the ability to vote.

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL: It is not quite as bad as it seems, because under paragraph (g) as drafted it would not be necessary for them to appoint their President; if they had a member over here they could appoint him. They like to appoint their Presidents, however, because their Presidents regard it as a very great honour to be members. It is not that we have neglected them in that way. They have to nominate, under this Bye-law, a representative, and naturally one would assume that they would nominate someone who was over here if they could.

Major CORLETTE: My own feeling is that it would be a very good thing if *ex officio* their Presidents were members, but Mr. Stanley Hall's remarks should make it clear to the overseas Dominions what they may do and what they need not do. My suggestion is merely

that we should not infringe their liberty. This is a gesture and the Imperial aspect of it appeals to me immensely.

The amendment was put to the meeting and was carried by a very large majority.

#### ABOLITION OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The PRESIDENT announced a proposal submitted by Mr. A. H. Barnes [F.] with the support of Mr. Douglas Scott [A.] with regard to the definition of committees, etc.: Bye-laws 50 *et seq.*

Mr. BARNES: My suggestion is not a reversal of the policy which has already been put before us, but I am anxious that it should be put down in the Bye-laws. The members of the Committees replacing the old Standing Committees will be nominated by the Council. I am not objecting to that in any way, and I can see that there is a great deal to be said for it; but we are not discussing a report or an article in the current JOURNAL; we are discussing these Bye-laws as we have them before us, and there is nothing in this Bye-law, as far as I can see, to say that we are to have these Standing Committees at all; it may be in the wisdom or otherwise of some future Council that it will forget all about it. I think that the constitution of all the Committees should be in the Bye-laws, and that is all I ask. I propose that as an amendment.

The PRESIDENT: I take it that all you want is that the names of the various Committees should be included in the Bye-laws?

Mr. BARNES: The names and the constitution; I want the numbers of members and so on, much as we have it here; but in the first clause we should say that they shall be appointed, I take it triennially, by the Council.

Mr. DOUGLAS SCOTT: Under the Charter of 1887, clause 34 lays down that "Subject to the provisions of this our Charter" the Bye-laws "shall define, regulate and prescribe . . . (f) the appointment of Standing Committees and the proceedings thereof." I cannot help feeling that to have a very sketchy provision, if I may call it so, such as the proposed Bye-law 50\* does not fulfil the regulations of that

#### \*VI. BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

50. The Council shall have power to appoint Boards and Committees, **which shall respectively have the power to appoint their own chairman, vice-chairman and honorary secretary from amongst their members**, for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects connected with the objects of the Royal Institute; and the reports of such Boards or Committees shall be submitted to the Council in writing. Such Boards or Committees may respectively appoint one of themselves to act as Chairman and one or more as Honorary Secretary.

*It was announced in later discussion that the words "Such Boards or Committees . . . as Honorary Secretary" at the foot of Bye-law 50 were redundant and it was agreed that they should be deleted.*

Charter. I also feel that, as Mr. Barnes mentioned, the names of some of the recognised Committees, the old Standing Committees, which are now, apparently, to be turned into something else, but which have done such a great deal of work for the Institute, should be specifically mentioned, especially after the quotation which I have made from the Charter, and that their numbers should be mentioned. Apparently the Council wish to take power to appoint all the Committees, without any reference to numbers or anything else, except that they expect, apparently, that of the members of the Council whom they are going to nominate—they do not say how many, and I think that that should be mentioned—one should be the Vice-Chairman. That does not seem to me, however, to be what the Bye-law says, and, however pious the wishes of the present Council, I think one has to read the Bye-law as a Bye-law and not credit future Councils with either the intention or the wish to carry out what has been explained to us here. I think that that should be definitely stated.

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL : The question of the Standing Committees came up for consideration. According to the constitution they all had twenty-four members. One is the Literature Committee and I think it is quite fair to say that it is a waste of twenty-four men's time to do the work of the Literature Committee, so that one Standing Committee, by the suggestion of the Constitutional Committee, disappears completely, because it does not serve a useful purpose to have twenty-four men wasting their time on what a very small committee, reporting direct to the Executive, could do.

There are other Committees, almost as important as, if not more important than, the Standing Committees. One of them is the Public Relations Committee. There was no special reason why the Art of Architecture, the Science of Architecture or the Practice of Architecture should have any different position from so important a Committee as the Public Relations Committee, which is almost more important than any of the others. Moreover, if they all become Committees of the Council they can be enlarged or made smaller according to the necessities of the time without going to the Privy Council to alter the Bye-laws, and that is why the Bye-law appointing them is made as loose as possible.

With reference to the Vice-Chairman being nominated by the Council, that is not in the report which the Council have accepted. In the report from the Constitutional Committee which the Council have accepted the Practice Committee has four members of Council on it, the Art has three, Science has three, Public Relations has four, and Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance has four. It is only in order to keep liaison between these important Committees and the Council that one of those three or four members, it is

suggested, should be elected either Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee. It might be, for instance, that none of the four members of Council was suitable for the post of Chairman of, say, the Science Committee, but then it would be a good thing, to be sure of having proper liaison, that the Vice-Chairman should be a member of the Council, so that he could always speak for that Committee on the Council. That was in the mind of the Constitutional Committee in suggesting these amendments.

Mr. SCOTT : These Committees, under the proposed Bye-law 50, "have the power to appoint their own chairman, vice-chairman and honorary secretary from amongst their members." Suppose they do not appoint any of the members of the Council, what happens then ?

Mr. STANLEY HALL : They will probably suffer from being badly represented when their report comes to the Council.

Mr. SCOTT : I suggest that the Institute would suffer.

Mr. A. W. R. HEWITT [A.] : I suppose we can take it that the Council would appoint to those Committees only people who would do as they wished ; in other words, who would appoint the Chairman or Vice-Chairman they wanted ?

The PRESIDENT : The object of the Council in appointing any Committee is to assist the Council in their work and for the Committee to report back to them.

Mr. BARNES : It is said that there are other Committees which are even more important than the Standing Committees. In that case I think their constitution should be included in the Bye-laws.

The PRESIDENT : Can I have the exact wording of the amendment ? The proposal which has been sent in is : "That the Bye-laws should contain the constitution of the Standing Committees as heretofore." You do not mean that you want the old wording to go in, because that introduces something which is quite contrary to the spirit of this new proposal, which is to abandon the term "Standing Committees."

Mr. BARNES : I have not had time to draft the necessary Bye-laws. I thought that somebody else would have taken this matter up and I was simply astounded when I saw all these blank pages here. I am afraid that I cannot draft Bye-laws now for you, but I should think that the people who drafted these Bye-laws

would be quite competent to do that. I think that the Bye-laws should stand very much as they are here. The point that I want to emphasise is this, that although we have heard a good deal from the report, that report is not in these Bye-laws. That is the whole point.

#### MOTION TO REFER THE REPORT BACK

The PRESIDENT: The only method would be for you to move to refer this section back, unless you have a form of words to propose.

Mr. BARNES: I should prefer it to be referred back.

The PRESIDENT: Do you agree to that, Mr. Scott?

Mr. SCOTT: Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT: It would be as well to point out to the meeting that one of the reasons which influenced the Constitutional Committee is that Committees are, of course, changing; from year to year new Committees are necessary, and, as Mr. Stanley Hall has pointed out, the more flexible we can leave this, provided the power is in the hands of the elected members of the Institute, i.e., the Council, the better.

Mr. A. C. BUNCH [F.]: Am I right in assuming that if this reference back is carried, our coming here is more or less waste time, except that we are saying that we do not like altogether what is put in front of us and that the Constitutional Committee and the Council had better have another go at it?

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid that is so.

Mr. BUNCH: I think it may be as well for everybody in the room to understand that. I should like to call attention to this fact, that for years the Institute has been working on these Bye-laws. The fact that we have come together here to-night shows that there is a considerable body of opinion which thinks that the time has arrived when some alteration should be made. Now, it is perfectly obvious that there is no body of people clever enough to be able to devise Bye-laws which will satisfy every one of us. If we were doing it ourselves, we should all have different ones, and be surprised that others present did not like the taste of them or see the merit of them. I know enough about this to be aware that for months some of the wisest brains of the Institute have been putting themselves to work to find a really workable suggestion to put in front of us which would improve matters and give a chance for things to work themselves out in future on somewhat different lines.

Do you want to tie yourselves up still more with the dead hand of the past? You may have work for a Committee to do to-day, but years pass, times change and the situation alters, and that is what has happened, and there have been Committees with busy men on them and nothing for them to do. On the other hand, there have been real problems to solve and no Committee to solve them. The Constitutional Committee and the Council now come to us and say: "We are trying to build up a living organism, having a Council properly united with the members, with proper elective powers; now, having done that, do not tie us up hand and foot and say that we must have four or six Committees with separate names and numbers; just let the thing live of itself and let it meet the needs of the day, with new arrangements as and when they are required." If you let this be referred back, you will have another two years of dead time to make up, and life is short!

Mr. R. C. FISHER: I have the impression—I may be wrong—that these Bye-laws will, in fact, have to be considered by another Special General Meeting before they actually become the Bye-laws of the Institute.

The PRESIDENT: They have to be confirmed by a subsequent meeting.

Mr. FISHER: I should like to support this reference back. I agree with Mr. Bunch that time changes, but it does not seem to me that *prima facie* that is an argument for the Council's conducting what I think some people might describe as a flight from democracy. I do not say that it is so, but I think that it is a matter which deserves the Council's most serious consideration, because what the Council is proposing is that it shall be completely in its control whether it shall dissolve existing Standing Committees or any other Committees or create new and different ones in their place. I think that the members want to consider such a thing very carefully indeed.

It is said, of course, that the Council is an elected body. It is; but it is an elected body which is elected from nominations which are carefully confined within certain fields.

I should like to take one example, and that is the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee. Many of us feel that this Committee has not turned out the output which we should have expected of it in the very serious period through which we have been passing. Our country has been more rapidly destroyed in the last five years than in any other five years in its history, and our Town Planning and Slum Clearance Committee has really not affected this question in the slightest degree. If we do not refer this section back it may be in the power of the Council completely to dissolve this Committee if it wished to do so. I do



not think for a moment, of course, that it would wish to do so, but still I think that the members ought to think carefully before they allow the right of control over the constitution and character and numbers of the Standing Committees to slip from their hands.

Mr. C. G. SOUTAR [F.] : I should like to emphasise what Mr. Stanley Hall said at the beginning, that the Constitutional Committee, representing the Allied Societies and the London members equally, held thirteen meetings, long meetings, to consider every aspect of the situation, and I should like to emphasise that it has worked very hard and considered all these points. I think it is rather inconsiderate to bring up now minor points which have already been considered by the Constitutional Committee, and I suggest, therefore, that the amendment should not be approved.

Mr. BARNES : I should like to reply quite briefly. I quite see that, as has been said, some of the best brains of the Council have been at work on these Bye-laws ; but, after all, we are called here for some reason, and surely, if there is something which we think is not quite sufficient—we agree with the policy, and all we ask is that it should be put down on paper—that cannot be said to be throwing any discredit on the people who have been doing the work, and I do not think that it is going to take them two years to do this little job.

The motion to refer back the section was put to the meeting and was lost by 37 votes to 95.

#### MOTION TO RETAIN THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

The PRESIDENT announced an amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. V. L. Nash, to delete the proposed Bye-law 50.

After some debate, Mr. Roberts agreed that this would mean the retention of all existing Bye-laws from 50 to 58, inclusive.

Mr. V. L. NASH [A.] : I should like to say a few words on this. I was extremely surprised to see this suggestion of the Constitutional Committee. It appears here in so innocuous a form that I doubt whether many people here realise the full import of it. As I understand it, it is proposed entirely to abolish election to the Standing Committees and to make them purely Committees which are appointed by the Council. It does seem to me that this is a very sweeping change and one which could hardly be called very democratic, and I have, therefore, pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts, which is that the election of the Standing Committees be carried out as heretofore, by means of a ballot.

Mr. T. A. DARCY BRADDELL [F.] : We have heard a good deal about democracy, but may I point

out to the last two speakers that when they elect members to the Council they are electing their own representatives to do work for them in exactly the same way that they elect members of Parliament to do work for them. We do not elect the Cabinet, but we elect the people who elect the Cabinet. It seems to me that the situation is exactly similar.

The PRESIDENT : I am sorry that I am Chairman to-night, because, as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, so many things came up before me. But, as you are aware, there are not many provincial people here ; but one of the things which influenced the Constitutional Committee is the fact that the present election to Standing Committees is, according to the evidence we have had, more or less a gamble and a farce. The men proposed for election are quite unknown to the majority of the electors in the provinces, and they tell us that it is a case of hitting every third or missing every fourth ! It is no real election. I feel that had there been more provincial members here to-night they would have explained that to you.

I will put to the meeting this amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts, which really means that we go back to the old Standing Committees in place of the Constitutional Committee's proposal under Bye-law 50.

The amendment was put to the meeting and was lost by a large majority.

Mr. W. T. CURTIS [F.] : I do not want to move an amendment, but may I have an assurance from you, Sir, that the Official Architects' Committee will consist only of official architects, as recommended by your Constitutional Committee ?

The PRESIDENT : That has been accepted by the Council.

Mr. E. STANLEY HALL : I now move :—

*"That subject to the approval thereof by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council the regulations set forth in the printed document produced to this meeting, and as amended at this meeting, and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be made and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Royal Institute to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Bye-laws."*

Mr. HENRY M. FLETCHER : I second that.

The PRESIDENT : I put that to the meeting.

The resolution was put to the meeting and was carried by a very large majority.

The PRESIDENT : That concludes the business of this Special General Meeting. In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of 1887, a Special General Meeting to confirm the resolution just passed will be held on Monday, 24 May 1937, at 6.30 p.m., of which due notice will be given.

# THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 10 MAY 1937,

AT 8.30 P.M.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. PERCY E. THOMAS, O.B.E., IN THE CHAIR

The PRESIDENT presented the Annual Report for the official year 1936-1937, and moved its adoption. Mr. H. M. FLETCHER (Hon. Secretary) seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT then opened the meeting for discussion.

Mr. SYDNEY TATCHELL [*F.*]: There is one correction which I should like to make in the Annual Report of the Board of Architectural Education. In the second column on page 604 of the JOURNAL it is shown that at the "School of Architecture, McGill University, Toronto," 11 students took the examination and 11 passed, and at the "School of Architecture, University of Manitoba," 7 took the examination and 7 passed. This should read "School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal," and "School of Architecture, University of Toronto," instead of "Manitoba."

The PRESIDENT: We will see that the necessary correction is made.

Mr. GILBERT H. JENKINS [*F.*]: I had hoped on this occasion that someone else would have risen to express our thanks to the Council for the sterling work that they have done in the past year and to comment on certain points in that work. As no one else has seen fit to do so, I shall do my best, though I have had very little time—having been unwell—to go through the Annual Report, particularly as each year it grows so much longer.

I notice that the Council have had two new Committees this year, one on the Constitution and the Women's Committee. I understand that the work of the Constitutional Committee has been dealt with this afternoon and I do not propose to refer to it. I am sure we must welcome the fact that a Women's Committee has been formed, with the growing number of women members in the Institute.

With regard to the report of the Education Committee, it is to be noted that during the year there has been a rise of 420 students from the 1,800 students who attended last year. That is a 20 per cent. rise in one year and I am wondering whether the time is not coming when we ought to appoint a committee to decide whether or not too many youngsters are being attracted into architecture.

The Standing Committees seem to have done an extraordinary amount of good work for us this year and I notice particularly that the Science Standing Committee have done a very useful service with regard to the storage of timber in the London docks. That seems to have been a very successful piece of work, because it means that we shall obtain better seasoned timber than would otherwise be the case.

In the report of the Competitions Committee it is stated: "The Committee are recommending the Council to amplify the 'Directions for Assessors' by suggesting to assessors that in competition conditions the price per foot cube at which they are satisfied that the proposed building can be built should be stated." Surely the price per foot cube of a competition building must vary very considerably in relation to the design. One design may be much more costly than another, and if competitors are to be allowed to "get away with it" and price their buildings at a fixed price, it seems to me that this would be detrimental to the holding of competitions and deciding which was really the best design. One would like to hear what the Chairman of the Competitions Committee has to say about this fixed rate, because it does seem rather a peculiar direction to give to assessors.

We can congratulate the Junior Members Committee on making such a good start. It is a good thing that we have this Committee, and they will do good work and provide some training which will allow many of the members to become, later on, useful members of the Council.



I notice that a students' competition was promoted for the design of traffic "roundabouts." That may be all right among architects, but surely we should not be showing schemes of that sort to the Ministry of Transport and others as being the sort of schemes which are the best that the Institute can turn out when, after all, they are only the work of students. One wonders whether that is the sort of publicity which the Institute should covet.

I should like to say a word with regard to the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee. In 1910 this Institute promoted the first Town Planning Conference. I attended that Conference, and it seemed to me the idea was that the architects should take hold of it then to a certain extent, and had made something far superior to the work turned out by the ordinary estate surveyor and auctioneer. More than twenty-five years have passed since then, but so far as one can see the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee continues to promise reports and we never have them.

The Bill for the new by-pass extension from Chertsey through to Cromwell Road has lately passed through Parliament. The Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee could not, apparently, make up its mind as to its attitude with regard to that scheme. It may or it may not be a good transport scheme. The new road may be more or less direct. In my opinion it is a thoroughly bad scheme from a transport point of view, but that is beside the point. If you examine the maps which were deposited in connection with that scheme you will find that there is not the least attempt to treat architecturally this great new road through the west of London, with the result that not only will it be an extremely bad road architecturally but the public will lose very many thousands of pounds, because no advantage is taken of the opportunities for reserving sufficient land to obtain good new buildings on this new road. It seems a pity that this Institute should allow town planning to drift into the hands of the borough engineer and surveyor. It is time that we took more interest in town planning and got it back into the hands of the designer, not leaving it with the utilitarian person who has no knowledge of design.

With regard to the finances of the Institute, we seem to be unfortunate not to have sold our old premises in Conduit Street, but it certainly would appear to be to the advantage of the Institute that we should hold out for a proper price and not sell the old site at an inadequate figure merely in order to balance the Institute's accounts. I think that we have to congratulate the Finance Committee on the admirable way in which they have managed our finances.

Before I sit down, I should like to add one word. I am sure that the whole membership desires to thank the staff for the wonderful work they continue to do

for the Institute. We hope that Sir Ian MacAlister will soon be fully restored to health.

#### CUBE COSTS IN COMPETITION CONDITIONS

Mr. E. BERRY WEBBER [A.] : Our job on the Competitions Committee is to receive such criticism as we may and to try to make life easier for those who enter for and those who judge competitions. The proposal that foot cube prices should be stated in competition conditions is brought about by consideration of what an assessor's job is. In the past, it used to be thought that an assessor walked into a room and said "I will have No. 6 : take it or leave it," and walked out. It is very necessary to impress on assessors and would-be assessors that their job starts much earlier than that. They have to advise. They have to be convinced that the scheme which they are putting forward is a possible one. Generally speaking, they go to the authority and the authority say : "We have £100,000 to spend. Here is your schedule of accommodation ; get on with the competition." That is not good enough. There have been troubles. It is not for the good of competitions and it is not for the good of architecture that a winning design should later prove to be entirely impossible from the point of view of finance. That is bad for all of us, and it is the duty of the assessor to see that not only the promoter but he himself is assured that a reasonable proposition has been put forward to the competitors.

I appeal to those in this room who have acted as assessors ; they will know perfectly well that frequently a great many schemes are based entirely upon financial optimism ; the price seems to come last and we get town halls thrust forward at the price of 1s. 1½d., we will say for the sake of argument. It cannot be done. The assessor knows that it cannot be done and may have to pass over a very meritorious scheme because, in spite of all its architecture, it cannot be built for the money. There is no reason at all why competitors should not be placed on an equal footing. A qualified assessor should know that within reason a building can be built for a certain amount ; why not tell competitors that it cannot be built for less ? It saves ridiculous estimates being sent in, and the more the assessor can help competitors and the more he can place them on an equal footing the better the result should be. It is our suggestion that the assessor should not act as a superior being, but should pass that information over. We have to build for the money which the promoters have at their disposal, and there is no reason why an assessor should not be able to state, within a fair margin, a basis on which competitors can compete equally.

Mr. T. A. DARCY BRADDELL [F.] : I should like to assure Mr. Jenkins that, as far as the competition which the Board of Architectural Education held for the design of traffic roundabouts is concerned, Sir

Cyril Hurcomb came here and saw those designs, and he told Mr. Haynes that although, as I understand, he was not proposing to use any of them, he thought they formed a very profitable exhibition and were full of good ideas which might easily be turned into ones which could actually be adopted.

#### THE TOWN PLANNING, HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE COMMITTEE

Professor PATRICK ABERCROMBIE [F.]: I think that Mr. Jenkins has been comparatively mild this year in dealing with the work of the Town Planning Committee; in fact, I was not quite sure whether he was talking about the work of that Committee or about the negligence of architects in not having obtained complete control of town planning in this country! All architects consider that they ought to have control of it and they made, I agree with him, a bold effort in 1910.

Mr. Jenkins alluded to the Cromwell Road extension and I should like to say a word about that, because it does illustrate the work which goes on on this Committee of yours, and which does not always, perhaps, appear in evidence, because we are not primarily a propaganda organisation. We had those plans before our Committee and we spent a long time in going over them with an important personage from the Ministry of Transport. We pointed out the defects which Mr. Jenkins has mentioned, and with which I entirely agree. Unfortunately, we were unable to do anything, in spite of that intimate working with the representative; we have a somewhat impetuous Minister, Parliament was behind the Minister in this matter, and it was impossible to get the thing remedied. You will see that in the report there is a paragraph about a competition. We thought that it was worth while doing a little publicity in the case of this particular road out of London, and we hope we may be able to produce some designs by students—manifestly there is no point in having an architectural competition—to show how such a road could and should be constructed. The difficulty in this case—i.e., the divorce between road planning and town planning, one being under control of the Minister of Transport and one of the Minister of Health—is something with which, in spite of all the important names on the Committee, we have not been able to cope.

I should like to allude for a moment to something which Mr. Jenkins did not mention, but about which he might have been equally searching, the planning of London. There, with very considerable labour, we did produce what, I venture to suggest, was a workable scheme, going into all the financial questions of precepting on local authorities and the adjustments under the Town and Country Planning Act, and putting forward a method of planning London in a constructive way. That was presented to the Ministry of Health in full detail. We thought ourselves that the arguments

against it were not very convincing; but we were not able to persuade the Minister to adopt it. That scheme, however, is not dead; it is still possible that something may come of it and we are still pressing forward something which may eventually produce a more coherent plan for London than under present conditions seems likely.

I would add that in my experience—and I have been at it for some time—town planning is an extraordinarily slow thing to get moving. I made a report for one city in these islands in 1925 and last year I was asked to take some steps to carry that report into execution, after all the work which has gone on, with practically no planning, in the interval. The time that it takes to get these things going is heartbreaking; and I do think that your Committee, with its three important sub-committees, is trying to do its best to carry out the requirement of the Council, that the Institute shall take a lead in planning in this country. One of the sub-committees, for instance, is attempting as an aspect of country planning a survey of all the smaller buildings of architectural value throughout the country, chiefly cottages; and that may take several years to accomplish. I am sorry that we have not a more definite achievement to report, but we do hope to have something in time.

Mr. JOHN PINCKHEARD [A.]: I am sorry to intervene at this stage, but I did not realise that the discussion on the report of the Town Planning Committee would be so short. There is one question which I want to ask. The report of the Committee states that the Sub-Committee on Slum Clearance, etc., is concentrating on laying down standards for housing in block dwellings, and that a report by the Sub-Committee defines the subject as falling naturally into several groups. Two of these are “(b) the planning of residential building groups” and “(c) the planning of various types of dwelling,” and the report goes on to say that it is proposed to deal with these two subjects in a pamphlet, which is to be followed by further pamphlets. I should be very interested to know how much progress has been made in collecting this material, which I think is very important, and what facilities there are for publishing the pamphlet when the material has been collected and how soon we can expect to see the pamphlet.

There is one other point which I should like to mention. It does seem to me rather odd that the Institute should farm out to a class of its members who are not considered to be sufficiently responsible to be represented on the Board of Architectural Education the job of planning such an important extension as the Cromwell Road extension. I may say that I am not a student, so that I have no personal feelings in the matter.

Professor PATRICK ABERCROMBIE: With regard to the Cromwell Road extension, that is merely a

gesture on the part of architects to show what might have been done. It has gone long beyond the possibility of being put into execution unless Parliament, seeing these great drawings which we hope will be produced by the two schools concerned, may be convinced. It is a piece of propaganda.

With regard to the other sub-committee, on Slum Clearance and Rehousing, I am afraid that I cannot give any exact date when the work will be completed. Mr. Maxwell Fry and Miss Blanco White are the Chairman and Secretary of that sub-committee, and they are so intent on their work that they are even holding an important meeting to-morrow at 6.30, on the eve of the Coronation! I can only tell you that a great deal of information has been obtained. We are hoping to co-operate with the Housing Centre to produce, with the approval of the Council, the first of a series of pamphlets which will be useful in putting forward some standards for housing. Our pamphlet may be criticised, but we do hope to produce something which will be of help and service to local authorities and to architects.

Mr. R. C. FISHER [A.] : With regard to the report of the Town Planning Committee, I would draw the attention of the members present to the paragraph headed "National Planning." I am extremely glad to see that the Town Planning Committee is thinking about national planning, and I should like to draw its attention to the fact that the National Federation of Professional Workers, to which a large number of organisations, including professional associations and so on, are affiliated, at its last Annual General Congress passed quite a strong resolution in favour of national planning, because as professional workers I think the members felt that it was ridiculous that we should attempt to plan so many aspects of our lives and yet not plan the most important aspects of all, namely, the general manner in which the country develops and in which industry is located and housing and all the consequences which flow from the location of industries. I think that the Town Planning Committee might possibly consider maintaining contact with the National Federation of Professional Workers. Perhaps some fruit might come of that contact.

Mr. S. POINTON TAYLOR [F.] : Professor Abercrombie has mentioned that the Ministry of Health are reticent in producing reports. Reticence is, I think, on certain matters, perhaps a characteristic of Government Departments, and possibly quite rightly, inasmuch as Government Departments have to give decisions on proposals that are put forward by local authorities under very varying circumstances. I think that if Mr. Gilbert Jenkins's criticism of the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee is justified, it is of real concern. My experience of my own department is that it always looks most carefully

at the considered statements of any body such as the Royal Institute of British Architects; and therefore the considered reports of Committees, backed by the Council of this Institute, on any technical matters concerning architecture, town planning, slum clearance and kindred subjects are desirable and of great value and importance.

The PRESIDENT : Professor Abercrombie has not made any reply on the subject of national planning. I do not know whether he wishes to do so.

Professor PATRICK ABERCROMBIE : I made a note of that and I am very glad to hear Mr. Fisher's remarks.

#### R.I.B.A. AND POLITICS

The PRESIDENT : I am rather interested personally in this question of national planning, and, as many of you know, in some of my talks up and down the country I have referred to it. I do feel that if the Royal Institute is to carry any great weight in the future we must be very careful to restrict our activities to national planning, and not mix up national planning with national politics. I feel that we, as a body of architects, must be very careful to confine our activities, our speeches and our views to architecture. There has been a tendency in certain directions during the last few years to mix up architecture and politics, and I do quite seriously say that we must be extremely careful or we may be doing a great disservice to architecture. I think we want to restrict national planning to what we think would be really national planning from the architect's point of view and be very careful to leave out all politics in connection with that movement.

#### B.I.N.C.

Mr. R. C. FISHER : I should like to make a short comment on a passage which appears in the report of the Council itself, in the section referring to the Building Industries National Council. Here is an instance where, I think, the Council itself has actually in practice found that it was impossible to avoid taking some notice of what is going on in the political sphere, though, of course, from a strictly architectural point of view. "The probable repercussions of the defence measures have received earnest consideration," it is stated, "and the Government has been approached with a view to ensuring that the long-term interests of the industry are adequately safeguarded." I should like to ask for a little fuller information, if possible, about that, and as to how it is proposed to safeguard the long-term interests of the industry. From what I read in the Press, there seem to be two views in high quarters as to how that can be done. Certain economists and City men and politicians say that all public works should be deferred until the defence programme is over in order

that they can be fallen back upon when there is a risk of a subsequent slump. Others say that it is very important to maintain public works during the defence programme, so that the machinery may not become rusty and so that the normal social life and development of the country can go on.

I should like to have, if possible, some idea of the lines along which the Council has been thinking on this matter, which I think everyone present will agree is an absolutely vital one from a professional point of view to us as architects, because if we are faced with another slump such as we faced in 1931 we all know that those of us who are in private practice may be involved in very serious difficulties and those of us who are employed as salaried men may find ourselves out of work.

Mr. SYDNEY TATCHELL [F.] : I am very glad that this question has been raised. I may say at once that from the very outset of the Government's defence proposals the Building Industries National Council endeavoured to get in touch with the Government Departments with a view to avoiding, unless some remedial measures are taken, the inevitable slump that will occur. I understand that the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Building Trades Operatives have already had some conferences with the Government Departments and presented their particular points of view, and the Building Industries National Council is at present endeavouring to arrange for a deputation to be received by the Prime Minister to outline and support their long-term policy, the terms of which have in general been made known. We visualise that at the end of this defence programme there will be a very serious slump in the building industry unless there is a reserve of work upon which we can fall back and we are given to understand that certain Government Departments are already considering the possibility of creating such a reserve.

The matter is, of course, largely a political one at the present moment. While certain Government Departments are very conscious of the danger which lies ahead, they are very much at the mercy of the immediate demands of the political situation. It is obvious that the public must be assured that defence measures are proceeding and we are endeavouring to avoid any check on private enterprise. At the same time there is a great deal of work which is initiated by municipal authorities which, while being prepared, can quite properly and without any harm to the public be reserved during the period of intense pressure.

We are fully conscious of the dangers which arose in 1931 from the sudden cessation of building operations, and it is inevitable that, with the activity created by the defence proposals, there should be a temporary drain on the whole building industry.

I can assure the members present that every possible step is being taken to ensure that when the defence measures are satisfied there will be a reserve of work which can be drawn upon to satisfy the normal needs of the building industry, and by the building industry I mean not merely the operatives, the contractors and the manufacturers but the architectural and surveying professions. It is, as I say, a serious matter, and one surrounded by many difficulties and calling for no small degree of industrial and professional statesmanship. I had a letter last week from the Prime Minister to say that the matter was being considered and calling for a memorandum, which is now being prepared, and we have every hope that a deputation on behalf of the National Council will shortly be received by him.

Before sitting down I should like to say that in the very mild criticisms which Mr. Jenkins has offered, sufficient tribute has not been paid to the Committees of the Council for their valuable work. I think, for instance, of the Practice Committee, which behind the scenes has done an enormous amount of work for the members of the Royal Institute. The Board of Architectural Education is also rendering most valuable service to the profession and I should like to remark here that Mr. Darcy Braddell, who has already given two years of service as Chairman, has now undertaken a third year, and that is but one example of the amount of self-sacrificing work done by our members. The Committees of the Institute are carried on by a comparatively small number of men who are prepared to give willingly time and energy for the Institute's work and for the well being of the profession of architecture as a whole, and I would like this meeting to express some appreciation of those services.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S WORK FOR THE R.I.B.A.

Mr. C. G. SOUTAR [F.] : Mr. Tatchell has been proposing a vote of thanks to the various Committees of the Institute. I think you would like me to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to our President. (Applause.) Those of us who served on the Council with Percy Thomas seventeen years ago knew that he was a potential President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and we provincial men are very proud to have been able to produce such a President. I do not know how many official meetings Mr. Thomas has attended and how many official dinners he has eaten. We in Scotland are providing an official dinner for him in June, which he has promised to attend.

I should like you to give Mr. Thomas a very hearty vote of thanks for his great services to the profession. He is well beloved by every section of the Institute. He carries out the duties of President in an excellent way—no one could do it better—and on this occasion, when we are dealing with the report on the work of the official year, I am sure we all wish to thank him for his



two years of service to the profession as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, with prolonged applause.

The PRESIDENT : Mr. Soutar's part in this debate on the report of the Council reminds me of the only point in Mr. Jenkins's criticism which has not been referred to, and that is his appreciation of the work of the staff. I should like to take this opportunity of endorsing the appreciation which he expressed, because it is only the work of the staff which has enabled me to carry out my duties in the way to which Mr. Soutar has referred. I feel that we do not give sufficient thought to the work which is put in by the members of the staff of the Royal Institute, and I do not believe that the members of the Institute realise how fortunate they are in the staff which they possess. For two years I have been in the privileged position of coming into intimate contact with almost every member of the staff—I have even played ping-pong with some of them—and I really do feel that the Institute ought to be very grateful for the devoted service which it obtains from the whole of its staff. I am very glad of this opportunity of paying testimony to them. (Applause.)

I have now to ask you to vote upon the resolution :—

“ That the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the Official Year 1936-1937 be approved and adopted.”

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

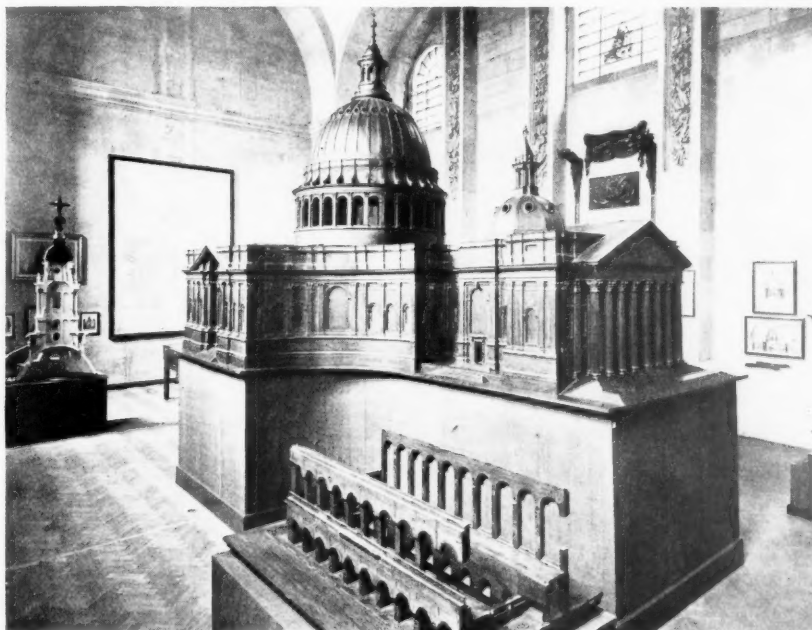
The PRESIDENT : The list of attendances at the Council and Standing Committee meetings has been laid on the table and will be printed in the next issue of the JOURNAL and also sent out to members with the voting papers.

I beg to move that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Harold Goslett [F.] and Mr. F. J. Toop [A.] for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

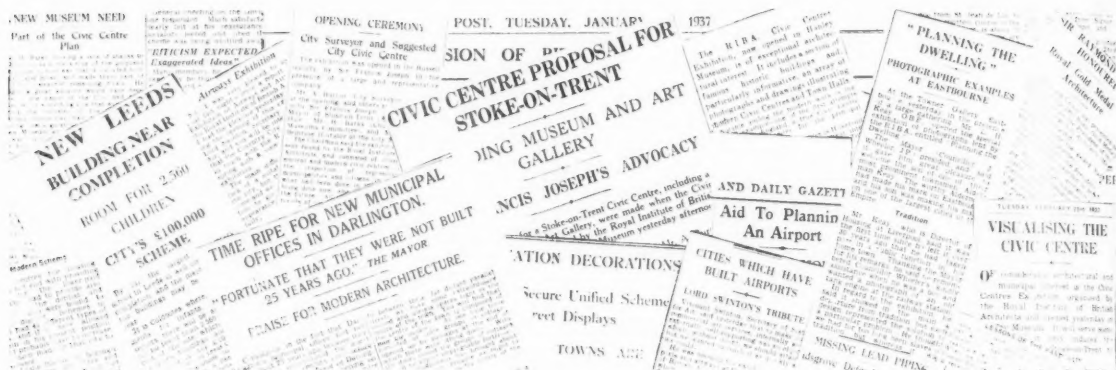
The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT : Mr. Robert W. Pite [F.] and Mr. Frank J. Toop [A.] are both eligible and willing to be nominated as Hon. Auditors for the current year, and if it is your pleasure I beg to move that they be so nominated.

The motion was agreed to.



*View in the Trophy Room, St. Paul's Cathedral, showing the Great Model in the centre, the remains of the recently identified First Model in the foreground and one of the structural models recently made by the Cathedral staff in the background. On the far wall is the original of the great isometric drawing*



## ARCHITECTURE IN THE NEWSPAPERS

The customary inaccuracy of many lay newspapers and periodicals on architectural matters is a long-standing grievance of the profession. Not infrequently when an important new building is opened the names of all persons, important and unimportant, connected with it are mentioned in the newspaper accounts, with the exception of the architect's. In some cases the building is misdescribed or unimportant features are emphasised at the expense of important ones.

The R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee have their attention drawn to such cases from time to time by members who feel that the profession has been slighted. Even *The Times*, usually meticulously accurate and certainly aware of the extent of the architect's contribution, occasionally omits a reference which the profession think should have been given.

### THE CAUSES OF MISDESCRIPTION

The trouble lies partly in the methods by which newspapers obtain their information and in the speed at which they have to work. But it is in a large measure due to the modesty of architects as well as to their failure to realise how incapable is the ordinary Press representative—and, for that matter, the ordinary man—of appreciating the finer points of a building unless they are indicated to him.

A few of the leading newspapers, notably *The Times* and *The Observer*, employ architectural correspondents whose contributions are in the nature of critical descriptions. But architectural correspondents are not reporters and accounts of functions such as foundation-stone laying and opening ceremonies are outside their province. These matters are handled customarily by one of the reporting staff. Where architectural correspondents are not employed, descriptions of buildings if they are published at all will be written by men with small architectural knowledge and with little if any of the

critical and analytical ability of the architectural correspondents. Generally these writers want "a story."

The story they usually want is not necessarily sensational, though some of the more popular newspapers appear to aim at a rather low standard of intelligence in their readers. Most of the daily and weekly newspapers, both national and provincial, will, however, discuss a building intelligently when it appears to them to be "news," provided they have been given a lead of some kind and the requisite information has been made available.

Where such information has not been provided the journalist will write his own story, obtaining his facts from the most convenient source available, the informants being not infrequently well intentioned rather than well informed. His newspaper goes to press late at night. The sub-editor may possibly realise that the facts given are inadequate or that the architect's name has been omitted, but he is not able at that late hour to do anything about it. Therefore, it is largely useless asking editors to see that architects' names are given when buildings are illustrated. With the best will in the world they cannot always see that it is done. Also the architect's name may not necessarily be "news," though in many cases it will be.

### THE CURE FOR MISDESCRIPTION

Who should be responsible for seeing that Press representatives receive the right information? The answer to this question is clearly "the architect." Indeed, the Public Relations Committee are of opinion that the remedy for misdescription of buildings by the Press lies mainly in the hands of architects themselves.

Where the building owners are a commercial firm and possess a Press information service of their own, the architect need do little more than ensure that the person



responsible for dealing with the Press is given full information, preferably in writing. Where there is no Press service it is desirable for the architect to undertake this work himself, possibly in collaboration with the building owner. In any case, he should prepare a descriptive note of the building, which should be duplicated.

Recently the Public Relations Committee of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association undertook the Press service in connection with the opening ceremony of the new library at University College, Southampton. The work was excellently done and received a note of praise in the editorial column of a local newspaper. This example indicates a useful sphere of propaganda for architecture by Allied Societies.

#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES OF BUILDINGS

It is realised that not many architects will be accustomed to drafting popular descriptions of buildings, and the following notes are intended to give guidance. Firstly, the architect should realise that what may interest him will not necessarily interest the Press man. He should try to visualise his building from the viewpoint of a more or less ignorant layman.

The Press want "news" and it is a little difficult to say in a few words what comes under this heading. The following are general indications: Is the building going to serve a new purpose in its neighbourhood or town? Does it mark an advance in the organisation of the building owners and, if so, what? Why was the building necessary? Has it a form of construction new to the neighbourhood? Has it any unusual features of planning, design or equipment? (Any novel points should be succinctly described.) Has it any new materials or old materials used in a new way? Are there generally any new ideas incorporated in the building?

The following detail points should be observed: Use simple non-technical language, avoiding the terminology of the specification at all costs. State the facts clearly and in short sentences. Avoid theoretical matters, particularly of design. The description may be sub-headed for easy reference; begin with the full name of the building and the name, with affixes, of the architect; follow with the reasons why the building was erected, giving the name of the building owners; continue with the descriptive notes, incorporating the names of any consultants or artists as their work is described; end with the name of the general contractors and, if desired, the names of the sub-contractors and suppliers of material. Total length should be, say, between one and two thousand words.

If the names of sub-contractors are given, it is only courtesy to see that they are given correctly. The firm commonly known in the architect's office as *Jones, Ltd.*, may be *The Jones (Great Britain 1923) Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*

Except in the case of the leading newspapers and journals, Press men will often use the notes provided for them as the basis of their articles, consequently the architect should write them very much as if he were actually doing so for a newspaper. It is an interesting fact that the descriptive notes on the R.I.B.A. Building, issued to the Press, returned again and again in the form of Press cuttings from all over the world. The notes should be on ordinary paper with fairly wide spacing and in short paragraphs, so that the reporter can alter the wording or cut sentences out if he wishes to do so. A printed brochure is never necessary for the Press, though some building owners like to provide them for their visitors at an opening ceremony.

#### AN EXAMPLE

To illustrate the points about a building that are most likely to interest the Press, it is convenient to take the R.I.B.A. Building as an example. As a building it was full of "news" items and the following were actually found to attract the greatest interest: The recent rapid growth of the R.I.B.A. necessitating a new building; the competition open to the Empire, won by a young architect; the open interior—"the building without corridors"; novel uses of materials, all Empire products; the story of the bronze doors; the disappearing wall; the leather panelling of the Aston Webb Room; the "most valuable architectural library in the world" and its housing; the electric heating—"the building that contributes nothing to London's grime"; the interesting lighting, especially the concealed floodlighting; the Royal opening ceremony.

By way of contrast it may be noted that many points about the building which were (and are) discussed by architects did not interest the Press at all. For instance, they were not in the least concerned whether the piers in the staircase hall should have caps or no.

#### THE PRESS VIEW

The occasions on which the Press are interested in a building are (a) when it is projected and the perspective is published; (b) the foundation-stone laying; (c) the opening ceremony. Clearly these three will require different treatment.

In the case of (a) a very brief note stating the facts should always be attached to the drawing or copies of the note to each photograph of it. For example: "The new church of St. Michael at Little Bolsover, for which the architect is Mr. John Jones, F.R.I.B.A. The church is to be built of brick and will have a roof of copper. It will seat 500 persons." It should be noted that either of the last two sentences can be cut from a caption by the sub-editor if he has not enough space; therefore, the name of the architect may well be put in the first sentence and not in the last.

In the cases of (b) and (c) a Press list should be prepared of those newspapers, journals and technical journals it is proposed to invite. This can be obtained

from Willings Press Guide\* in cases where the names of local newspapers are not known. A brief advance notice of the ceremony should be sent to each, together with one or two cards of invitation (according to space available) addressed to the editor.

At a foundation-stone ceremony space should be reserved for the Press with, preferably, a table and chairs for reporters. Abundant copies of the Press notes should be provided in addition to the official programme of proceedings. Some photographs (glossy, whole-plate, unmounted) of the perspective of the finished building may also be provided.

When a new building is opened it is desirable to have a special day (possibly that preceding the opening ceremony) when the Press are specially invited to see the building. This Press View may vary from a simple tour of the building under the guidance of the architect and his assistants to an elaborate reception with refreshments and possibly a luncheon with speeches. This last may be desirable where the building is of outstanding importance, especially if it is in the provinces and Press men have to come from London. Usually it is not necessary and involves a waste of time, which busy Press men (who must have their story in print that night) can rarely afford.

In any case, full descriptive Press matter should be available. Prints of photographs of the exterior and principal interiors taken by a good architectural photographer (these are few in number) may be provided free of charge. This will at least ensure that the building is properly illustrated. The ordinary Press photographer is nearly always unable to photograph a building properly; indeed, his camera is usually not suitable for this work.

The whole matter should be considered as the rendering of service to the Press. They should never be asked to publish descriptions of buildings. They are, after all, the judges of "news value."

\* Published by Willings Service, 356 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Price 2s. 6d.

#### THE TECHNICAL JOURNALS

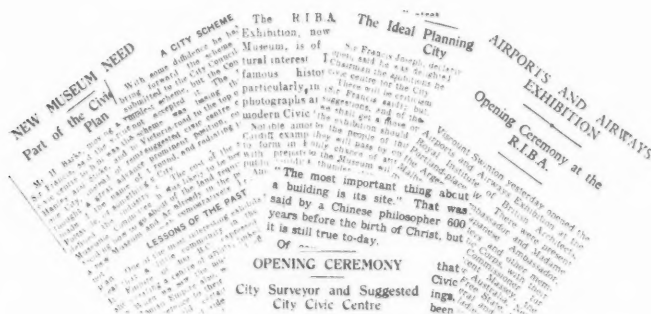
All the foregoing services should also be made available to the architectural technical journals. They will also, however, require special facilities, mainly to take their own photographs and to have information in advance. They can be relied on to apply for this in sufficient time to suit their own press days. In many cases, particularly with important buildings, it is desirable to fix a "release date" before which the building should not be illustrated. It may conveniently be the same as that of the opening ceremony. The editors of the technical journals will always fall in with an architect's wishes in this.

The technical journals will also want plans and occasionally sections of the building. It is a great convenience to them if the architect will have prepared in his office tracings of the working drawings suitable for reproduction. The kind of thing can be seen in any typical plan illustrating a building in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. Much of the detail of the ordinary working drawing will not reproduce as the maximum width of page in all journals is between six and eight inches. The important thing is that lettering should be large.

#### CONCLUSION

Architects may be inclined to argue that all this puts a great deal more work on their offices and possibly expense in the matter of photography, though the latter may in some cases be borne by the building owner. But the experience of the Public Relations Committee with the R.I.B.A. Building and Exhibitions shows that results are directly proportional to the amount of thought and organisation given to the matter. It is realised, however, that at the conclusion of a large building contract the architect and his office may be very busy. Consequently it is desirable to give some thought to this matter fairly early. Much of the procedure detailed above is usual practice in many architect's offices, but it is by no means general or uniform.

E. L. B.



# THE ARCHITECT AND HOUSING BY THE SPECULATIVE BUILDER

## ARTICLE VIII

### Adaptable House Designs and Built-in Furniture

*A Scheme by Tubbs, Duncan & Osburn [A.A.]*

The speculative house inevitably only approximately meets the requirements of its purchaser. The designer, however competent, must establish in his mind certain average standards of family size and of methods of living, and to these the house is made to conform. The intending purchaser must either take the house as he finds it or have alterations made at costs unavoidably so high as to be rarely worth while, or seek a home elsewhere.

Further, in considering the house as a machine for living in, the designer is limited in the provision of fixed equipment almost entirely to the kitchen and bathroom where functions are to some extent regularised. Until now it has been the custom in England to consider the house solely in terms of so many rooms in which the occupier places movable equipment (i.e., furniture). This equipment fulfils a host of functions, but with varying degrees of inefficiency mainly because the pieces are not designed for their positions. We are so inured to this idea of movable furniture that it has come to be regarded as inevitable. Really, it is a relic of mediæval times, when all property had to be portable in order to safeguard it. The leasehold system has tended to perpetuate this custom.

In recent years there has been a tendency in architect-designed houses to provide the majority of the equipment in the form of fixtures, having movable only those objects such as chairs, that require to be movable for convenience. The house and its furniture are considered as a whole, fulfilling one complex of requirements.

Another recent line of study among architects is the "expanding" house that can be easily altered or extended to meet the requirements of a growing and changing family. Certain attempts to realise this

study have been made in Scandinavia, Austria and America, mainly with wooden houses, but little, if anything, has been done in this country.

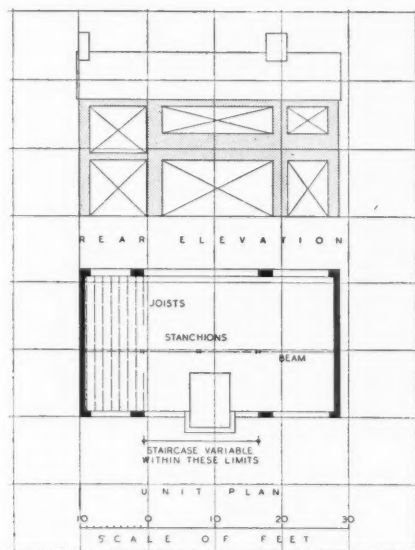
The scheme of house building here illustrated aims at meeting these three drawbacks, namely, rigidity in planning, inconvenient furniture and limited accommodation in houses built for sale. It was shown at the recent Ideal Home Exhibition in a full-sized house and a number of models. The scheme was thought out

and the drawings made by Mr. R. A. Duncan; the house was built by Davis Estates, Ltd., and its equipment provided by Peerless Kitchen Cabinets, Ltd.

With regard to the first point, the idea is to provide a building shell which can be adapted by means of various standardised units both of structure and equipment to meet the requirements of individual purchasers. The shell consists of an outer structure of piers and lintols, two flue stacks and three interior stanchions supporting steel beams to carry the upper floor and giving a simple joist plan. On this structure the roof, either pitched or flat, can be completed. The plan and one elevation of the shell are given on this page. The strengths of the piers and beams have been calculated to meet all probable loadings and the proportions of void and solid conform to bye-law requirements.

If necessary, the shell can be built and left standing until a purchaser decides to take the site, when the house can be completed to his requirements. This gives a certain degree of fluidity in estate development, allowing roadwork, drainage and fencing to proceed according to an economical scheme as in ordinary speculative building.

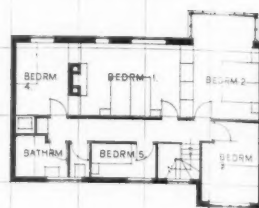
The scheme allows no less than fifty-six principal combinations of plan, the number of minor variations incorporating bay windows of all shapes, French



*Plan and an elevation of the structural shell*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

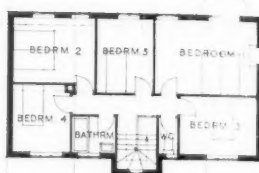


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*A plan for south aspect on garden side. Cupboard units form the partition between bedrooms 1 and 2*

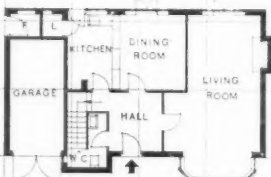


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

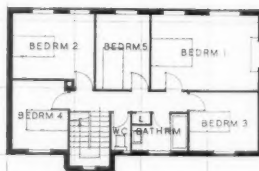


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*Plan giving maids' sitting room and through living room. Note the alternative bay windows in these plans*

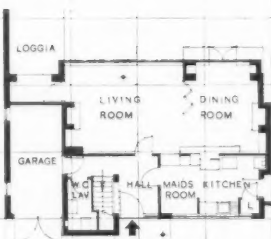


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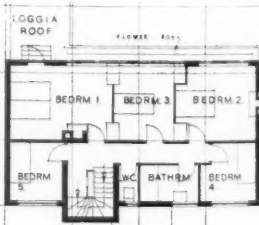


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*Plan for a site having east and west aspects. Staircase in the extreme left position allowed by the building shell*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

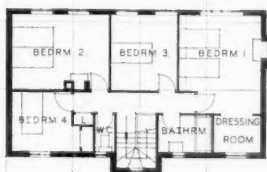


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*A modern type of plan having very large windows. The living room floors extend beyond the wall line over*

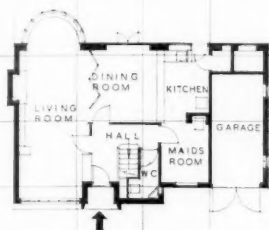


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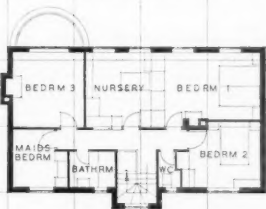


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*The building shell adapted to a typical straightforward plan. The dressing room is alternative to a bedroom*

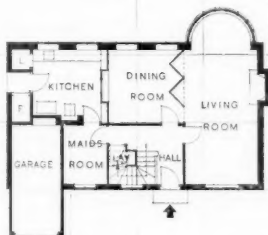


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

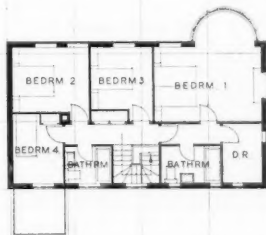


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*The shell built in reverse with bow window and extended living room. A full use of built-in furniture units*

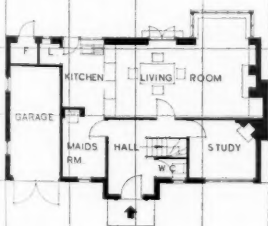


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

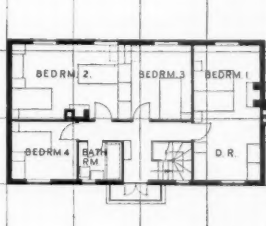


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*The garage built projecting to give a large kitchen. The bedroom floor arranged to provide an owner's suite*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*A modern plan arrangement of living room and study. Unusual bedroom planning and yet another staircase position*



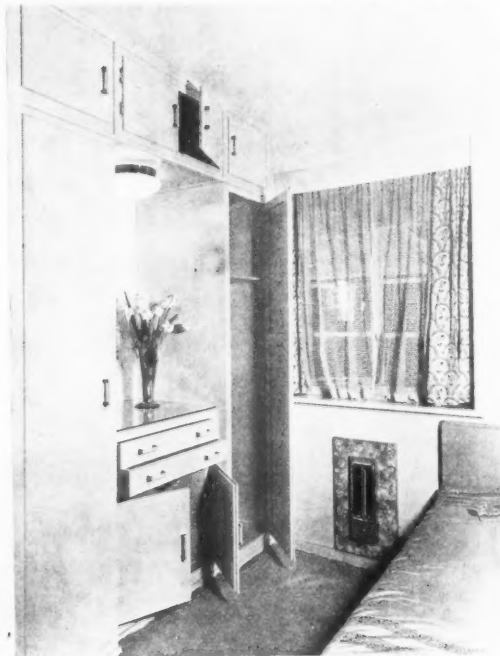


*A partition between bedrooms formed of built-in furniture units comprising dressing table, wardrobe, drawers and cupboards*

windows, etc., being almost infinite. The house purchaser is given a number of stock designs of these from which to choose, so that within certain wide limits he can have a house to his own requirements. Moreover, as the costs of all these items are fixed separately, he can know beforehand exactly what the total cost will be. The scheme has the further advantage of allowing the client who cannot read drawings to obtain a very fair idea of what he will get, for instance in the sizes of rooms.

From an architectural point of view the scheme has the merit of giving uniformity in design and scale. It will be agreed that much of the charm of groups of old buildings arises from the employment of details of similar pattern (e.g., Cotswold stone mullioned windows) on irregular compositions of building shapes that are often purely fortuitous.

*Left: Cupboard equipment at a bed head. In front of the lights, flaps let down for early morning tea. Right: Built-in units in a maid's bedroom*





An important advantage is the saving in building cost from the employment of units. This will doubtless be higher than with straightforward stereotyped house building, but on a big enough scale it should be considerably cheaper than estate development with houses built individually to purchasers' requirements. A possible defect is that the plan requires a slightly wider frontage than the minimum for houses of this cube. Nevertheless they can be built about 6 to 7 to the acre.

The third point mentioned at the beginning of this article, namely, "expandability" of the house, is met to some extent by the fact that the width between the two stacks need only be built first. To this the following additions can be made: a one-floor garage building; a first floor above the garage; the garage converted to living space and a detached garage provided if required elsewhere. Also since none of the internal partitions is structural, the plan can be altered extensively at any time; this is facilitated by the horizontal arrangement of openings in the walls for windows and doors.

A feature which contributes much to the scheme, and covers the second point above, is the built-in furniture. Twenty-one separate fittings have been designed by Mr. Duncan in conjunction with Messrs. Peerless and are largely based on their existing production methods and the unit system employed in their kitchen equipment. These include dressing tables (for men or women), sideboards, children's play cupboards, bookcases and a variety of wardrobes and clothes storage units for the owner, his wife, children and maids. The majority of these can be used to form partitions between rooms and are thus very economical of space. Using these fittings, it is possible to have chairs, settees and beds as the only movable pieces of furniture. The house purchaser can specify at the beginning those pieces of built-in furniture he requires or can afford, and he can add to them afterwards without at all affecting the structure. The designs are simple and straightforward and the materials are painted deal and plywood with chromium-plated fittings. Messrs. Peerless Kitchen Cabinets, Ltd., are prepared to sell these units to architects and builders apart from the scheme of housebuilding here described.



*Unit in a maid's sitting room shown arranged as table and seats for meals*

The complete scheme has not yet been put into operation on an estate, but some sample houses are being built by Messrs. Davis Estates. It has been described and illustrated here because it indicates the beginning of a new phase in speculative house building. There has been much talk recently about the use of standardised building units; here is a serious attempt to make use of them. It has the essential merit of paying attention to houseowners' requirements. It also indicates the true scope of the architect in speculative house building, namely, as consulting designer.

## REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

*This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.*

*The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours. 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.*

*The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.*

*The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Sowest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.*

*The Technical Manager, The Building Centre Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours. 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.*

### "ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDISATION"

BY OLIVER P. BERNARD, O.B.E., M.C. [L.]

A Memorandum presented to and approved by the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee

The recognised intention of standardisation is to establish measure of extent, quantity, quality, or value, by law or by common consent. Such measures of human activity and conduct are usually arrived at by sensible consideration of common interests, but there are secondary motives of standardisation actuated by personal and private interests of which side issues either ignore or oppose the legitimate object of standards as such. For instance, with the most laudable intentions certain standards may be too insular for common consent; again, there are so-called standards of more or less ephemeral nature applied to appearances which amount to fads or affectations. Nevertheless, mere fads and fancies are not entirely innocuous for many of them are so relentlessly established that one may say humanity insists on standardising and mixing illusions with realities of life. Therefore, standardisation must be accepted as including or embracing measures which, by social fabrication, convert fads and fancies into established conventions, traditions and less adamant fashions, ascending from barbaric codes of fetish and taboo to the most civilised altitudes of æsthetic pomp and hoodoo!

The most solid and perhaps consequently the most bewildering combination of practical and professional standards are assembled in architectural form, although, of course, the substance of which ideas are made is more durable in literary form, for in the beginning was the Word. What makes architectural standards so variably bewildering is the fact that there is, really and truly, no such thing, if standards are to be understood as recognised measures of extent and quantity as well as pattern or design. Moreover or until architec-

ture may, by law or common consent, include in the technique of its design measures which formulate the relative dimensions and proportions of all architectural units, standardisation cannot begin to be, much less become, an architectural fact. The probability of such dynamic law or common agreement may seem remote, even undesirable, in such an all embracing subject as architecture. In this case, probability and desirability provoke the same simultaneous question: what objective or objections, if any or either, can be envisaged in architectural standardisation?

It is not at all inhuman, however unreasonable, to think of objections before objectives; ready made opposition to reformatory measures is often called conservatism, but human prejudice is not a party prerogative. It so happens in this case that conservative opposition to architectural standardisation is encouraged by cross purposes, which present and presume measures for establishing certain types of windows, doors, tiles and other building units for mass production. This presumption has been allowed to obscure any other objective than that of mass produced patterns or designs, consequently presenting standardisation as an implied menace to the activity of architects and designers, in fact, a grave impediment to architecture itself. Many who naturally oppose any such restrictive measures, as well as others who seek profit therefrom, are prone to lose sight of a primary objective rooted in the technique of all design which designates relative dimensions and agreeable proportions of all details to be assembled in the composition of a design.

The ultimate objective in designing component units of different form, purpose and dimensions should be

assembly objective, that is to say, a variety of units which have to be assembled within certain space must each be so dimensioned that they will fit agreeably together within that space. Otherwise all sorts of units of disassociated dimensions eventually accumulate a quantity of indiscriminately standardised commodities which resemble a jig-saw puzzle. The integral parts of a motor car are designed collectively and relatively dimensioned with necessary regard for the bulk and shape of the car as a complete vehicle; not so the multitude of building commodities, which, if and when standardised at all, are independently dimensioned without deliberate regard for assembly objective. In common practice one makes the best of building commodities by making them fit together as they will and how? Making the best of building commodities of indiscriminate dimensions, aside from shapes and prices, is quite a business by itself. This is where standardised chaos begins, for the simple reason that whilst it is part of an architect's job to save money, a manufacturer's business is to make money. In case that statement sounds rather bald let me add, more obviously, standardisation as a means of saving money and as a means of making money are not precisely the same thing.

There is much ado about rationalising industry and design these troublesome days, but the process of assembling related products thereof depends on systemised, not rationalised or standardised, design. This objective in architecture invites regressive consideration of a system by which all details were assembled in what are now classic forms. There is nothing new about a system which is no more nor less than government of design by a dominant unit of dimensions, such as one may look for in Vitruvius or Duval's *Artistic Anatomy*. According to this system a column might be eight capitals, a man eight heads high: it is not pattern of Ionic curl or shape of cranium that signifies as much as the system itself, for by this system all relative members and articulations are measured divisors and multiples of a dominant dimension throughout temple or torso. By their respect for systemised dimensions it is evident that ancient Greeks saw eye to eye with nature; but the highly practical value of what was a philosophic ideal as the basis of design is now obscured by events spread over two thousand years. Philosophy is now nearer last than first interest of communities who worship mammon with accumulated resources that put those of pagan idolatry to shame. In place of any philosophic system and assembly objective, profit and cost of modern building elevate standardisation, as meaning prefabrication, before all things in architecture of to-day. In spite of such excessive interest in building economics, there is now less system in building design than when Plato set the key of speculative thought.

Lack of system in contemporary building design would be a startling allegation without damning

evidence provided by a multitude of prefabricated building commodities which represent contemporary ideas of standardisation. Many of those commodities are covered by standard specification; none of them are governed by any dimensional system to achieve assembly objective; they are products of diverse interests in prefabrication, all of which interests agree only to increase production, reduce cost, and share an ultimate hope of greater profit. If government of design by a dominant factor of dimensions would create any impediment to commercial interests in prefabrication it would be a useless proposal, but as a matter of technique long buried in the five orders of architecture such government would eventually facilitate everything that is desired by professional and commercial interests in building commodities, prefabricated and otherwise. All that is necessary to lay the foundation of this doctrine, without restriction to industry or design, is a general agreement by all concerned to adopt a dominant dimension for all building design. Such a doctrine need not be contemplated as instantaneous, but as gradual in operation and development, and it might be supported by the following resolutions:—

- (a) Government of design by a dominant dimension of which all others are divisors or multiples will facilitate design and production, and will therefore increase the utility of prefabrication to its fullest extent.
- (b) Dimensions are cardinal factors in technique of design.
- (c) Dimensions provide the key to assembly objective.
- (d) Without assembly objective there can be no such thing as architectural standardisation.

Committees naturally want to know how conclusions have been arrived at and require evidence of application. The ancient orders of architecture speak for themselves; if my conclusions carry no weight surely many others are intimate with the principle of systemised dimensions in relation to assembly objective, although nobody seems to advocate the general application of that principle with any speculative zeal. My contest with this subject began years ago through trying to formulate a simple method of memorising classical proportions, because authoritative methods differ and, at the time, were too complicated for that immediate purpose. Comparative analysis of classical and human proportions showed me that the proportions of classical architecture were as naturally systemised as those of human anatomy. Such innocent observation was as thrilling as a spark of truth when it bursts like a brilliant meteor in the vacancy of a youthful mind. Adoption of a dominant unit for all quotients of design has engaged much thought and experiment since then. I now adhere to a factor of seven throughout all design, allowing for intrusion of unavoidable commodities of which unrelated dimensions and proportions are as

irreconcilable as manufacturing cost with price on delivery. My adherence to a factor of seven is not particularly erudite or scientific, nor persuaded by any inclination towards mystic implications of seven days, angels, stars and trumpets of an innermost seventh heaven.

In English speaking countries at any rate the quotients of a foot rule have implemented an instinctive habit of proportioning measurements to some part of twelve inches, why twelve nobody seems to care. At school I learned barely enough to treat disconnected terms of dimension, like rods and yards, acres and miles, with peevish suspicion that some disorderly tyrant had invented queer expressions and quantities just to make things more difficult for little boys. Later on, trying to adjust classical proportions to a rule of twelve matured that early suspicion; but experience made plain that one must adopt some rule of systemised dimensions, otherwise design becomes a process of blunder and conundrum. The relationship of human and architectural proportions was, for me, a significant discovery which somehow, when pursued, pointed to physical access of human into architectural elements. My innocent quest of a key to this riddle of dimensions led me, as it were, to the door, a most important, unavoidable unit of architecture. Seven feet being an ideal average height for a door, all other dimensions might well be divisors and multiples of that cardinal dimension. Thus, seven sixteenths, seven eighths of an inch to seventy times seven inches, feet, yards, miles maintain the consistency of this rule without the least restraint over freedom of design. Against all other tested divisors and multiples of a foot rule, 3, 4, 6, 8, etc., a cardinal factor of seven proved infinitely more flexible and adaptable for all purposes of design, so I have adhered to that doctrine ever since because it works.

As evidence of practice the following procedure may interest or amuse. It has been necessary to persuade assistants to accept this doctrine, persuasion being proper because if one can't be a hero to the staff one should at least be willing to reason and be reasoned with by others who themselves are potential designers. A chart displays to all concerned a series of measurements beginning  $\frac{7}{16}$ ",  $\frac{7}{8}$ ",  $1\frac{5}{16}$ ",  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ",  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ",  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $4\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $6\frac{1}{8}$ ", 7", etc., etc. In time quotients of seven become so familiar that reminder is unnecessary. So far as several thousand drawings have progressed, nobody in my office has objected to this doctrine; all have agreed that it is wise to have a doctrine, particularly one which accelerates relativity of dimensions when working out a design. We are often amused when, measuring details from outside sources, we observe unrelated dimensions which show the discordance of what we call foot ruling. Our own designs are not unstudied, at least their dimensions are co-ordinate. Investigation will doubtless reveal a host of ideas

aiming at co-ordination of design, but until a doctrine of dimensions is attained co-ordination cannot begin. As matters stand, unco-ordinated standardisation means complete absence of standardisation, there is less standardisation than ever before. Redoubtable activities do not progress far towards co-ordination because they trust too much in happy but unrestricted interests which are miles apart. Architects surely realise that a few powerful interests can frustrate the legitimate intentions of standardisation by mere indifference to other interests. It matters less what doctrine of dimensions is adopted so long as there is a doctrine, and this will be something of commercial value to architectural industries besides an inestimable advantage to all who are interested in architectural design.

It is scarcely necessary to admit the paucity of what amounts to a plea for standardisation of standardisation, intended as it is to provoke more thorough investigation. At all events I hope critics will not allow a temporary measure in my office to prejudice the plea for a dominant unit in any system of dimensions that may be ultimately agreed by educational and other authorities on Harmony. The Greeks discovered Harmony through exact mathematical relationships, and proved its dependence on proper proportions in various dimensions. Commenting on this discovery by the Greeks, Professor A. N. Whitehead makes the following profound remark: "They had the genius to be astonished." I submit, with all professional humility to that great philosopher, that the Greeks would be more astonished if, two thousand years after their discovery in respect to Harmony, they found architects working with a system of measurement which, outside the metric system, is no system at all.

### THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS

The Ministry of Health have recently issued some striking publicity material for use in making more fully known the advantages of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. Under these Acts generous grants are available for the purpose of bringing rural workers cottages up to modern standards of comfort and convenience. This is in accordance with the Government's policy that no rural cottage should be needlessly demolished if it can be sufficiently improved by reconditioning or adaptation.

The publicity material now available consists of a poster, a folder and a booklet. All three have been prepared by a well-known firm of modern art designers, and two at least—the folder and booklet—are excellent productions; the poster is not up to the same standard of quality. It is indeed interesting to see H.M. Stationery Office, whose productions have hitherto been restrained and prosaic, indulging in all the tricks of the publicity brochure such as the "bleeding-off" of illustrations and the omission of capital letters in titles.

The folder and poster are available for issue to local authorities, who are being urged by the Minister to operate the Acts in their areas. The booklet will be issued free to all who ask for more detailed information.



# SCHOOLS—ON PAPER AND IN REALITY

INFORMAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 5 MAY 1937

The *News Chronicle* Schools Competition was in two meanings the "cause" of the last informal general meeting. The interest in school building which it had stimulated was an obvious background and the actual results were, more at times than some of those present wished, the subjects of debate. The discussion was not confined to the competition and occasionally opened out into a general debate on such matters as permanence of structure, materials, aspect, glare and so on in a way that was undoubtedly useful.

Mr. Myles Wright [A.], in the chair, introduced Mr. W. G. Newton [F.], the only representative of the assessors and of a galaxy of experts who had been invited, but Mr. Newton filled every role he was called on to play as expert school man, assessor, senior architect and professor.

The underlying idea of the competition was, he suggested, to get clear from the idea of a school as an institution. It was now a centre for the growth of young minds and bodies and a cultural centre for the whole community. As a means (not entirely successful) of promoting discussion Mr. Newton called attention to certain features of the competition designs and suggested the problems raised by, for instance, the adoption of widespread open plans: ("we live in flats and learn in bungalows") the extra cost of building and services could probably be proved to be worth while, nevertheless we could not disregard the extra since education authorities certainly would not. Classrooms open on two sides raised problems of heating and ventilation, aspect and glare. The provision of spacious gardens and window boxes was no use unless there was reasonable certainty that they would be kept in condition.

After Mr. Newton had had his first go as leader of the discussion (he was frequently called on in the course of the discussion), Mr. Clarke Hall, winner of the *News Chronicle* competition, Class A, spoke admirably about the principles underlying his design, which, he said, had grown naturally as an interpretation, in architectural terms, of the research into school-child psychology carried out by the Institute of Industrial Psychology. On the question of cost he defended his scheme in general and detail. He showed that by eliminating the openness, the courtyards and much that contributed positively to amenity and progress it would be possible to whittle the cost down; but was it worth it? Mr. Clarke Hall had a lot to say about glare, which it seemed it was almost impossible to eliminate in a much-windowed classroom, but it could be controlled by having matt-surfaced walls, darkish dadoes, sun blinds, etc.; the question turned up again

later with reference to aspect. One speaker had pleaded for S.E. aspect, claiming as one advantage that a S.E. aspect avoided the low S.W. setting sun; but Mr. Clarke Hall, a convinced South-Wester, had ingeniously interposed another block, in his scheme, between the classrooms and the setting sun. Mr. Clarke Hall was in favour of natural ventilation; in this Mr. Newton supported him.

The general discussion, although useful, was at times almost unbearably "sticky." The chief reason for these meetings, that the younger members want a forum, loses much of its point when, in an audience of forty or fifty, only two or three can be found to fill out the argument with any skill or enterprise. A discussion composed of detached semi-audible speeches and questions on a background of grim sterile silence can hardly be part of a genial evening's entertainment. In debate let us have ribbon rather than satellite development.

But any number of good points were made. At least half the debate was on the desirability of temporary structures; could it ever be worth building a temporary school only slightly cheaper than a permanent school? Maintenance costs would be high and the authority would probably refuse to abandon it at the end of its official life. This led to discussion on materials; brick, steel, concrete, timber all had their advocates, but in general a framed structure was most popular as allowing quick alteration or even demolition. Standards of accommodation were discussed, Mr. Newton stoutly refusing to be recognised as an authority. Some pleaded in this, as in other things, that it was foolish to be progressive and adventurous, that the wise man did as well as he could within the regulations, others, including Mr. Clarke Hall, said that the best possible plans within the regulations had been produced by many able official architects, the only hope of progress was for the people who could do so with impunity to be ambitious and jump the rules. Miss Blanco White said she wanted an official commission to lay down rules of class sizes, etc., based on proper psychological study, the existing rules had not been obeyed by all competitors because they were not such as to give confidence.

The only light moments came when Mr. Newton, having been asked some question about lavatories, told everyone why laboratories should be detached from the main block, explained why they smelt and how ideas were changing. On being called back to the humbler realities of the point in question he started to venture on a story, but looked round the solemn faces of the assembled educationists and held his peace.

## Book Reviews

### MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND\*

"The work of the English contemporary school in the last few years, still so evidently expanding and improving, sets a mark which we will not easily pass in America. It sets a mark, moreover, under cultural conditions more like our own than those of most other countries of the world. We can understand what the obstacles have been in the way of these men, what temptations to compromise, what general distrust, what whimsical building regulations, what indifference to earlier national steps toward modern architecture they have had to overcome. . . ."

The sympathy which Professor Hitchcock thus expresses in one of his brilliant essays in this catalogue lies behind and partly explains another statement, already widely quoted, that England leads the world in modern architectural activity. Modern English architecture is undoubtedly now receiving more attention than it has ever received before from people of other countries, but hitherto no friends, not even those in this country who are most concerned to rate our achievement high, have given such unstinted praise, or shown themselves as sympathetic as Mr. Hitchcock to all the elements of "modern architectural activity." Qualification there must be; it is implied directly by the phrase "modern architecture," which can be so variously interpreted. The first general qualification is Professor Hitchcock's exclusion of all that he describes as half-modern. He concerns himself solely with the work of those who have been able entirely to throw overboard to Georgianism and the fading influence of the Stockholm Town Hall and belong to the international school of which Le Corbusier is evangelist-in-chief.

Modern architects in England have often been embarrassed by the eagerness of their friends, as well as their enemies, to emphasise the foreign or international aspects of modern architecture here, at the expense of the national characteristics that inevitably grow out of the peculiar features, the national temperaments and the national difficulties of each country. The international character of modern architecture is as natural now as it was in the seventeenth century. Professor Hitchcock refers to this as many have referred to it before and is at pains to emphasise that "the establishment of modern architecture in England as an 'International Style' should augur the rapid creation . . . of a firmly national style such as evolved in the seventeenth century . . . after the international

academic style had been successfully introduced and absorbed."

There is no doubt that the influence of the five or six foreign architects of the first rank who have settled in England during the past few years has been of paramount importance. The New York exhibition represented the work of about thirty firms and included at least eight architects who are not even English by adoption, even if in the terms of the exhibition they must be regarded as English by grace. The exhibition was not of modern English architecture, but of modern architecture in England. A fact of significance, because it introduces in a dominant form the influence of public taste as represented by the clients. Yet, as Professor Hitchcock says, "for all its international personnel the English school of architecture must not be considered an alien phenomenon." Most of the foreign architects have been in partnership with Englishmen and have not been unaffected in their work by the personalities of their partners or the influence of the English scene. Thus even before its complete assimilation, "international architecture" has its special national meaning to which only those can be blind who are so ignorant of modern building that they cannot detect the personal and national variants in style which no amount of conscious internationalism can completely override.

Even the fact that English modernists have chosen to follow Le Corbusier's lead rather than the lead which, as Professor Hitchcock points out, was offered by Scandinavia and Holland in the nineteen-twenties must relate to national temperament and conditions. It was a particular conjunction of events which gave English architects this chance of making what can be considered to be almost a deliberate choice. The chief element was the fact that the slump came to England just before any modern influence had gained secure foothold and when the schools were turning out men who in their first free years had nothing much to do but think. This was the time when MARS in this country and the corresponding societies abroad established their ideology and the personalities who are now leading attained the intellectual stability without which their leadership would be ephemeral and worthless.

There is probably no scholar outside England and only one or two in it who can match Professor Hitchcock's wide knowledge of European nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture. The first essay in this catalogue is a broad survey of nineteenth-century antecedents, which could not have been so short if its author had not known so much. He seems to rate the unconsciously applied influence of the early nine-

\*MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, WITH ESSAYS BY HENRY-RUSSELL HITCHCOCK, JR., and CATHERINE K. BAUER. *The Museum of Modern Art, New York.* 4to, 104 pp. 1937. Published by the Museum. \$1.50.

teenth-century engineers higher than that of the later deliberate prophets, Ruskin, Morris, Shaw, Webb and the others, whom he considers ancestors not of the modern architecture of the thirties but of the early English architecture of the twentieth century, from that of Lutyens to that of the speculative builders. Professor Hitchcock has found it impossible in his brief introduction to do any of these men justice; their work has, he says, "as real virtues as that of 'Greek' Thompson or Butterfield, who preceded them, or of Voysey or Baillie Scott, who followed after. The latter, unfortunately, are much too near us to be honestly appreciated. Either one exaggerates the novelty in their work, which is often no more than an extremely simple use of basically traditional means, or else one notices only the extraordinary extent to which their work provides prototypes for the particular tradition, such as it is, in which the present-day speculative builder works."

The nineteenth-century chapter ends, and rightly, with Mackintosh, who collected the non-aesthetic tradition of the engineers and resolved it into a finely co-ordinated architecture. Until this had been done modern architecture had no exemplar which led it beyond the precision, and such aesthetic character as can be derived from precision, of engineering. Knowing the enthusiasm of modern architects for the work of the engineers, its present-day critics blind themselves to the essential aesthetic characteristics of modern building, which has well within its range such staid civic-conscious building as the Peter Jones shop and the unfettered *joie-de-vivre* of the penguin pool.

In his second and longer essay Professor Hitchcock examines the work of all the architects who came within the limits of the exhibition with an uncanny insight. The qualities of buildings and the places occupied by their authors in the stream of development are assessed with a surety which is never pompous nor unduly dogmatic. The survey is chiefly concerned with the aesthetic of modern architecture in England, but Professor Hitchcock does not neglect the component elements in any architecture of structure, technique and planning, urbanism and the influence of clientele and the general social environment. On all these he has useful comments to make and does not hesitate to criticise, as, for instance, in his discussion of surface finishes. He foresees, as have many other commentators, a return to brickwork, "the mere association of certain materials with traditional architecture should no longer be a bar to their use in modern architecture when they are technically suitable." He states that "the workmanship of modern buildings, particularly those of a few years ago, is extremely poor, but this has now been very largely remedied." One could wish that his last remark was really true. Structural failures are not peculiar to modernist building, but modern architects in this are their own worst enemies. He dislikes the un-English reaction from coal fires, he is tired of cream, pale blue and earthy red colour schemes and "blond wood," and would welcome "a return to the use of natural materials of varied even if less pure tones." In English planning he sees "a carelessness, due in part to an inadequate sense of space composition and in part merely to the lack of sufficiently detailed study." He notices a lack of the quality of serenity and classic simplicity particularly associated on the Continent with Oud and Mies van der Rohe, and in general notes that "there can be no question that in England as elsewhere in the world a large part of the earlier modern architecture is, as regards its aesthetic character, of chiefly negative significance, a purging of traditional forms . . ."

We can end with this dry critical remark, not as a sop to those who may be dismayed at the thought that a great national institution in the United States should rate the desserts of modern architecture here more generously than such people think right, but to show that Professor Hitchcock is no unbalanced sycophant. This is the most serious and the most constructive evaluation of modern architecture in England that has yet been made.

The excellently produced catalogue includes a brief and, in some respects, disappointing survey of housing by Catherine Bauer, and Professor Hitchcock's essays are illustrated by seventy-three good photographs. We have no museum of modern art in London, so that it is, as yet, impossible for England to return this compliment, but the opportunity may come. Perhaps one day the Victoria and Albert Museum, as a whole and not merely some departments, such as the library and the department of engraving, illustration and design, will pay attention to contemporary art—but before that happens someone will have to persuade the museum authorities that Victorian art comes within its sphere. That is not likely to happen until Victorian *objets d'art* start attracting the attention of dealers and consequently become so expensive that they can be valued as "museum pieces."

The excellent activities of the New York Museum of Modern Art show up our deficiency, but make us all the more grateful for what they are able to do.

#### ROYAL WESTMINSTER

ROYAL WESTMINSTER AND THE CORONATION. By J. G. Noppen. F.S.A. 4to. Country Life. n.d. [1937].

This book, as we might expect, is distinguished by the most admirable photographs, chosen with due catholicity and illustrating architecture, monuments and a variety of old prints showing Westminster as it was in the past, as well as figures from and details of past Coronations. The idea of taking the history of Westminster as a preliminary to an account of the Coronation is a good one, and the text is of a definitely popular character, which inevitably has its disadvantages. The names of sculptors, for example, are erratically inserted; thus, the name of the author of the Henry III and his Queen is duly given, but that of Queen Philippa is omitted; Sir George Villiers is duly attributed to Stone, but the authors of the much more important monuments of Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, are not named. It seems a pity, again, to entitle the picture of the Jerusalem Chamber only as "built by Abbot Littington in the fourteenth century," when all that can be seen is the elaborate Renaissance work superimposed on the interior; this is as misleading to the tiro as the habit of putting words like the Reformation, the Jerusalem Chamber itself, and the words "irony of history" in inverted commas is annoying to the scholar.

It is interesting to note that, in addition to the perquisites to which the Lord Chamberlain was entitled that are cited by Mr. Noppen, he had at one time the right to claim the plate used at the Coronation; the Lord Salisbury who attended the Coronation of James II received them in due course, and presented them to the parish church of Hatfield, where they are to this day. On page 52 Charles II is misprinted Charles I, though it is correctly given in the repetition of the statement about the wax effigies on page 70.

But the photographs are incomparable and make the book

a great possession. Paintings, sculpture, effigies, architecture above all—what a magnificent series they are. And not the least interesting fact that emerges is the manner in which, as you look west down the south aisle of Henry VII's Chapel (plate 48), the soaring lines of the pillars and the details of the Royal monuments down the middle are somehow enhanced and solemnised by what might seem utterly unsuitable and incongruous, Vallon's statue in memory of Horace Walpole's mother, on its great pedestal by Rysbrack, brooding as it were over the ashes of dead queens.

### CANCER HOSPITALS

CANCER. MEMORANDUM ON PROVISION OF RADIO THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENTS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS. By A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D. (*Reports on public health and medical subjects, No. 79*). 8vo. vi + 32 pp. London: Ministry of Health. H.M.S.O. 1937. 9d.

The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, issued recently an important publication on cancer treatment by a medical officer of the Department which will be of great interest to hospital authorities. It presents in convenient form much information as to organisation and equipment not otherwise readily accessible.

In a prefatory note the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry, Sir Arthur MacNalty, gives as one of the principal reasons for the preparation of the Memorandum the growing use in cancer therapy of radium and X-rays in substitution for or in conjunction with surgery. As a result, the hospitals in which cancer patients are treated need to be specially equipped and staffed for this part of their work. The Memorandum should be of real assistance to local authorities or voluntary bodies making further provision in beds or equipment.

The Memorandum emphasises the importance of team work; the therapist should have at his command all the resources of a fully equipped general hospital; the radio-therapeutic department should be in close touch not only with the surgical department but also with the various other

services (gynaecological, pathological, etc.) provided by the hospital of which it should form an integral part. It concludes that a general hospital should contain some 300 beds if it is to make reasonably full use of radiation treatment facilities. Two plans for the layout of a radio-therapeutic department are included, one for an additional wing to a hospital, or the ground floor of an additional wing, and the other illustrating how, alternatively, it may be practicable to modify, e.g., the ground floor of an ordinary hospital ward block. The text of the Memorandum explains various features in the plans.

The Memorandum discusses briefly the question how those hospitals which cannot provide full cancer treatment facilities can be enabled to avail themselves of the provision in hospitals in which full facilities exist.

It contains as appendices reprints, by permission of the bodies concerned, of the recommendations of the British X-ray and Radium Protection Committee for the avoidance of casualties in X-ray and radium work and of the Memorandum of the Radium Commission on the Care and Custody of Radium.

### SPONS' PRICE BOOK

SPONS' ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' POCKET PRICE BOOK, 64th Edition. Edited by Clyde Young [F.]. Sm. 8vo. 274 pp. London: Spon. 1937. 5s.

Spon's 64th edition of their price book maintains the reputation which this invaluable guide has long held. This edition follows the form of previous issues. After a section giving the cube costs of various types of buildings and the local wages gradings the constants of labour and materials for all materials and trades are given in a clear tabulated form. Mr. Clyde Young states that costs generally do not vary much from those of last year. Prices of materials, however, continue to fluctuate. This and the difference in cost of labour between the various grades makes the constants of labour given in the book of great value. After the constants of labour are materials and trades prices, and at the end of the book sundry tables of useful information on hire of builders' plant, fees and lists of London district surveyors.

## Review of Periodicals.

*Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.*

### SCHOOLS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 6 May. P. 783. Village College, Bottisham. (S. E. Unwin.) An interesting community centre for a group of villages.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 7 May. P. 163. Roman Catholic School, Twickenham. (Adie, Button and Partners.)

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. April.

Building Types Inset. Schools. Ansonia High School, Northville Grade School, & Beecher High School, Flint, Michigan, are among the examples illustrated. Articles on planning, lighting and equipment are included.

Several interesting Mexican schools are illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1937. No. 4. P. 199. School of Catering, Paris. (R. Gravecreaux.)

### UNIVERSITY

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1937. May. P. 199.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1937. 6 May.

New buildings, Cologne University. (Adolf Abel.) I. An example of counterpoint in architecture; II. The building of the university.

### MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

BUILDING. 1937. May. P. 192.

Earl's Court Exhibition Building. An article giving some interesting constructional details.



CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). Vol. 52. No. 25. 1937. 9 May. P. 540.

Extension to the Natural History Museum, Paris: a large conservatory building for use as a winter garden.

APXNTEKTYPА (MOSCOW). 1937. No. 2. P. 28.

General plan of and designs for pavilions at the Agricultural Exhibition, Moscow, 1937.

## LIBRARIES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 13 May. P. 814.

Branch Library, Belsize Park. (Gold & Aldridge.) One of the best buildings of its kind in England. Open plan.

## GOVERNMENT

BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). Vol. 35. 1937. May. P. 137.

Recent German air-force buildings: aerodromes, office buildings, housing settlements, training schools, etc.

## CIVIC

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 7 May. P. 161.

Fire Stations. I. Planning notes.

## OFFICES

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. 8 May. P. 690.

Architects' Office, Bruton Place. (Mitchell & Bridgwater, [A.A.].)

## TRANSPORT

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 13 May. P. 830.

Omnibus Garage, Swansea. (Henry Ellis & Son.) R.C. frame, brick faced.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 7 May. P. 168.

Aeroplane and Seaplane Hangars. Extracts from a recent paper by Dr. Alfred Mehmel.

THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. 1937. May. P. 209.

New German Bridges. Paper by Dr. Ing. G. Schaper.

ARKITEKT (ISTANBUL). 1937. No. 2. P. 41.

International competition designs for the maritime station at Galata-Istanbul. Seven prizewinning schemes.

## WELFARE

CONCRETE. 1937. May. P. 306.

Sheringham Life-Boat Station. R.C. frame, brick panel walls.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). Vol. 36. 1937.

May. P. 225.

Adolf Hitler Youth Hostel, Berchtesgaden, built in the traditional Bavarian manner.

## HOSPITALS, ETC.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 14 May.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1937. 13 May. P. 803.

THE BUILDER. 1937. 14 May. P. 1033.

Mental Hospital and Institution, Ormskirk. Winning competition designs.

ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA (TURIN). Vol. 32. 1937. April. P. 103.

Competition designs for a hospital at Chieti: about 280 beds.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). Vol. 52. No. 25.

1937. 9 May. P. 526.

Thermal baths at Salins-les-Bains. Good plans.

## SPORTS BUILDINGS

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). Vol. 52. No. 24.

1937. 2 May. PP. 502 and 513.

Bathing pavilion, Le Lac aux Dames, at Westende, Belgium: swimming pool, sun-bathing enclosure, restaurant, etc.

Roland-Garros Flying Clubhouse. A glass-walled structure,

containing the usual club accommodation, also a map room with a globe 12 ft. diameter.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). Vol. 36. 1937. May. P. 257.

Gymnasium at a school in Stuttgart by Hellmut Weber: well-lit, and with folding doors to render it open-air.

BAUGILDE (BERLIN). Vol. 19. Heft 12. 1937. 25 April. P. 397.

Open-air swimming baths, an article by Dr. Vogel.

## STUDIO

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1937. 7 May. P. 155.

A studio for art students at the London Zoo. (Lubetkin and Tecton.)

## RELIGIOUS

DAS WERK (ZURICH). Vol. 24. 1937. April. P. 97.

Modern church architecture in Switzerland. A selection indicative of the excellent modern work being carried out in Switzerland. Very well illustrated.

## DOMESTIC

BUILDING. 1937. May. P. 206.

A Doctor's House, Cliftonville. (Alliston & Drew [A.A.].)

## CONSTRUCTION

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. 1937. April. P. 82.

Heat Transmission Through Walls. Work at the testing laboratory, Building Research Station.

BUILDING. 1937. May. P. 211.

Preparations for plastering; comparative costs.

## EQUIPMENT

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING. 1937. 6 May. P. 499.

Sterilisation of Swimming Bath Water. A review of new methods by T. E. Mogg.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. 1937. April. P. 47.

The Engineering Equipment of Modern Blocks of Flats; by W. W. Nobbs.

## GENERAL

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. 8 May. P. 661.

Recent French Architecture. Paper by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.].

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. 1937. May. PP. 702 and 723.

Two housing papers. The Housing Act, 1935—Practical Administration, by N. Hancock; and Housing, Past, Present and Future, by J. W. Beaumont.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1937. April.

An interesting and well-justified review of modern architecture in Mexico. A sanatorium, a large hospital and an office building both of striking design, a shopping centre, a market, apartment houses and many excellent private houses and workers' dwellings, and an airport are among the buildings illustrated. Notes on the leading Mexican architects are included.

ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME (BRUSSELS). 1936. No. 12. P. 197.

Protection from air attack. Bomb and gas-proof shelters and their equipment. A detailed article.

# 1937 ELECTIONS

## NEW NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

The following nominations have been made by members in accordance with Bye-laws 35 and 36 :—

### AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

BAIN, Victor [F.] : Nominated by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, James R. Adamson, W. H. Ansell, Norman Culley, Hubert M. Fairweather, J. Ernest Franck, J. J. Robinson, Thos. E. Scott, Chas. G. Soutar, Frank Tranmer, Wm. B. Whitie, *Fellows* ; Percy O. Platts, *Associate* ; R. J. Edmondson, George Maddock, *Licentiate*.

CORLETTE, Major Hubert Christian, O.B.E. [F.] : Nominated by Norman Culley, G. H. Foggitt, John C. Procter, Frank Tranmer, *Fellows* ; H. J. Brown, Norval R. Paxton, C. Sunderland, *Associates*.

CULLEY, Norman [F.] : Nominated by Victor Bain, Q. Mangnall Bluhm, Major Hubert C. Corlette, W. L. Duncan, G. H. Foggitt, C. E. Fox, Wm. Illingworth, J. Mansell Jenkinson, Arthur H. Ough, John C. Procter, H. E. Scarborough, J. Slack, C. H. Strange, Councillor Samuel Taylor, J. Amory Teather, Frank Tranmer, Harold F. Trew, *Fellows* ; Richard Anderton, Cecil Barber, H. J. Brown, C. M. Cameron Johnson, S. Mann, Norval R. Paxton, C. Sunderland, J. Lewis Womersley, *Associates* ; H. E. Ayris, Benj. Chippindale, Jervis Crabtree, R. J. Edmondson, Douglas N. London, George Maddock, Harry Platt, F. C. Ravenhill, *Licentiate*.

GEE, Lt.-Col. Ernest, R.E. (T.A.) [F.] : Nominated by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Felix Holt, A. E. Shennan, Sir Arnold Thornely, *Fellows* ; F. H. Corney, George A. Coutts, B. E. Redfern, *Associates*.

HALE, Alfred [F.] : Nominated by William T. Benslyn, A. T. Butler, S. J. Stainton, John B. Surman, *Fellows* ; A. Stanley Edwards, Cecil E. M. Fillmore, Arthur McKewan, C. Stanbury Madeley, S. T. Walker, *Associates*.

HOWITT, Major Thomas Cecil, D.S.O. [F.] : Nominated by Major Charles H. Calvert, Claude E. Howitt, John Woollatt, *Fellows* ; A. E. Eberlin, P. Gerrard, Bernard Jessop, F. E. Woolley, *Associates*.

LING, Richard Bertram, F.S.I. [F.] : Nominated by Alfred H. Barnes, L. A. D. Shiner, W. Braxton Sinclair, *Fellows* ; A. H. Boss, A. E. Catt, T. S. Hosking, *Associates* ; F. H. Durant, *Licentiate*.

PURCHON, William Sydney, M.A. [F.] : Nominated by J. Herbert Jones, Ernest E. Morgan, Harry Teather, Percy Thomas, *Fellows* ; C. F. Jones, Ivor P. Jones, O. S. Portsmouth, *Associates*.

### AS ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF COUNCIL

GOODSMITH, Walter [A.] : Nominated by L. H. Bucknell, Lt.-Col. P. Hopkins, the Hon. Humphrey Pakington, Howard Robertson, E. A. A. Rowse, C. S. White, *Fellows* ; Raymond McGrath, *Associate*.

### AS LICENTIAE MEMBER OF COUNCIL

ASHWORTH, Ernest [L.] : Nominated by W. R. Ashcroft, Wm. Halkerston, Wilfred J. Twemlow, W. Caie Walker, Percival M. Ware, *Associates* ; A. T. Martindale, H. E. Roskrug, *Licentiate*.

### AS MEMBERS OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE

BRAND, Walter [F.] : Nominated by W. H. Ansell, Hugo R. Bird, J. Ernest Franck, H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Alfred Hale,

Sydney Tatchell, Percy Thomas, *Fellows* ; S. Lunn Whitehouse, *Licentiate*.

DENING, Charles Frederick William, R.W.A. [F.] : Nominated by Alfred Hale, Sir George H. Oatley, B. F. G. Wakefield, *Fellows* ; C. R. Beecroft, Eustace H. Button, J. Ralph Edwards, R. S. Redwood, Terence W. Snailum, *Associates* ; S. Lunn Whitehouse, *Licentiate*.

AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE  
BRADBURY, Ronald, B.A. (Arch.) Mancr., M.Sc., D.Phil. [A.] : Nominated by W. B. Edwards, *Fellow* ; V. R. Abbott, Douglas W. Dickenson, M. Hayton, F. S. Kirby, J. G. S. Lawson, D. McIntyre, D. Wynn Roberts, *Associates*.

CRABTREE, William Dip.Arch.Livpl. [A.] : Nominated by A. H. Moberly, Grey Wornum, *Fellows* ; H. C. Inglis, James Melvin, Lionel Smith, Cecil Stewart, A. C. Tripe, *Associates*.

FREEMAN, Philip Garforth, B.Arch. (Livpl.), M.F.A. (Yale) [A.] : Nominated by A. H. Moberly, Grey Wornum, *Fellows* ; H. C. Inglis, James Melvin, Lionel Smith, Cecil Stewart, A. C. Tripe, *Associates*.

McMORRAN, Donald Hanks [A.] : Nominated by J. Murray Easton, Horace Farquharson, Stanley Hamp, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, *Fellows* ; A. Bailey, Thomas Mitchell, B. S. Tempest, *Associates*.

### AS MEMBERS OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE

HALE, Alfred [F.] : Nominated by William T. Benslyn, A. T. Butler, S. J. Stainton, John B. Surman, *Fellows* ; A. Stanley Edwards, Cecil E. M. Fillmore, Arthur McKewan, C. Stanbury Madeley, S. T. Walker, *Associates*.

SOLOMON, Digby Lewis, B.Sc.Lond. [F.] : Nominated by M. N. Castello, Percy V. Burnett, C. J. Eprile, *Fellows* ; C. B. Sharp, U. A. Sherwin, E. G. Thacker, J. A. Wannacott, *Associates*.

WILSHIRE, Reginald Sharman, M.C., P.A.S.I. [F.] : Nominated by James R. Adamson, C. Gustave Agate, John Bradshaw Gass, R. Norman Mackellar, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker, *Fellows* ; F. Leslie Halliday, Robert M. McNaughton, *Associates*.

### AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE

CLARKE, Edmund Blayney [A.] : Nominated by W. H. Bidlake, Cecil Burns, Chas. E. Hanscomb, John W. Little, Brian Poulter, L. Sylvester Sullivan, Capt. B. W. Thomas, *Fellows* ; Chris. Chart, Graham Crump, Cyril Saunders Spackman, *Licentiate*.

SNAILUM, Terence Walter, A.A.Dip. [A.] : Nominated by G. D. Gordon Hake, C. S. White, *Fellows* ; Eustace H. Button, W. R. H. Curtis, Keith D. P. Murray, W. J. A. Osburn, R. S. Redwood, *Associates*.

### AS MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

LING, Richard Bertram, F.S.I. [F.] : Nominated by A. H. Barnes, W. R. Davidge, L. A. D. Shiner, W. Braxton Sinclair, *Fellows* ; A. E. Catt, T. S. Hosking, *Associates* ; F. H. Durant, *Licentiate*.

WILLIAMS, Edwin, M.A., B.Arch.Livpl. [F.] : Nominated by Joseph Addison, Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. E. Cole, Professor R. A. Cordingley, A. Trystan Edwards, J. H. Forshaw, Clifford Holliday, Bernard A. Miller, A. C. Townsend, H. McGregor Wood, *Fellows*.

## ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

[SESSION 1936-1937.]

(UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED THE MEMBERS' ADDRESSES ARE IN LONDON)

## THE COUNCIL

(11 Meetings)

*President*: Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff), 11.  
*Vice-Presidents*: E. Stanley Hall, 10; Stanley Hamp, 9; Charles H. Holden, 4; Ingaltion Sanders (Southampton), 11.  
*Honorary Secretary*: Henry M. Fletcher, 11.  
*Honorary Treasurer*: Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, 7.  
*Members of Council*: Professor Patrick Abercrombie, 6; Professor S. D. Adshead, 5; W. H. Ansell, 10; Henry V. Ashley, 10; Robert Atkinson, 6; the late John Begg (Edinburgh), 4; E. C. Bewlay (Birmingham), 9; Herbert T. Buckland (Birmingham and London), 6; C. Cowles-Voysey, 5; Joseph Emberton, 6; H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 11; P. D. Hepworth, 4; Professor C. H. Reilly (Brighton), 7; Professor A. E. Richardson, 7; L. Sylvester Sullivan, 10; Sydney Tatchell, 10; Maurice E. Webb, 5; G. Grey Wornum, 5.  
*Associate Members of Council*: W. Naseby Adams, 9; Percival C. Blow (St. Albans), 4; W. Austin Daft (Oxford), 8; E. Maxwell Fry, 5; R. Norman Mackellar (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 5; Norval R. Paxton (Leeds), 9; Basil R. Ward, 10; E. Berry Webber, 6; Charles Woodward, 9.  
*Licentiate Members of Council*: H. L. Baker (Romford), 0; Stanley A. Heaps, 10; W. Alban Jones (Leeds), 4; Francis R. Taylor, 10; Percy J. Waldram, 4; S. Lunn Whitehouse (Birmingham), 9.  
*Past-Presidents*: Sir E. Guy Dawber, 0; Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 0.

*Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State*: (Northern Province of England): Harold Oswald (Northern Architectural Association), 4; Lt.-Col. George Westcott (Manchester Society of Architects), 3; B. M. Ward (Liverpool Architectural Society), 11; Harry Andrew (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society), 8; Victor Bain (West Yorkshire Society of Architects), 8; J. C. Amory Teather (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors), 6. (Midland Province of England): Alfred Hale (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association), 10; Clement Stretton (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects), 11; George P. Allen (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire & Huntingdonshire Association of Architects), 6; Claude E. Howitt (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society), 8; F. H. Swindells (East Anglian Society of Architects), 7. (Southern Province of England): Captain E. E. Kemeys-Jenkin (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society), 6; W. J. Stenner (Wessex Society of Architects), 10; A. Saxon Snell (Berks., Bucks. and Oxon. Architectural Association), 8; Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association), 8; Hugo R. Bird (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects), 11; the late R. Goulburn Lovell (South-Eastern Society of Architects), 8. (Allied Societies in Scotland): Col. J. Maurice Arthur (Glasgow), 5; C. G. Soutar (Dundee), 9; W. J. Walker Todd (Edinburgh), 3; W. B. Whitie (Glasgow), 2. (Allied Societies in Wales): W. S. Purchon (South Wales Institute of Architects), 10. (Allied Societies in Ireland): J. J. Robinson (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), 3; R. S. Wilshire (Royal Society of Ulster Architects), 7.

*Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas*: Philip J. Turner (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada), 0; Professor A. S. Hook (Royal Australian Institute of Architects), 0; W. Gray Young (New Zealand Institute of Architects), 0; E. M. Powers (Institute of South African Architects), 0; P. P. Kapadia (Indian Institute of Architects), 0.

*Representative of the Architectural Association (London)*: L. H. Bucknell, 5.

*Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants*: § R. C. Fisher, 2.

*Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education*: T. A. Darcy Braddell, 11.

*Chairmen of the four Standing Committees*: The Hon. Humphrey A. Pakington † (Art), 9; Professor A. E. Richardson\* (Literature), 7; Henry V. Ashley\* (Practice), 10; H. M. Fairweather † (Science), 6.

*Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference*: Ingaltion Sanders (Southampton), 11.

*Chairman of the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom*: Sydney Tatchell, 10.

*Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee*: E. Berry Webber †, 6.

\* Marked thus were appointed after the first Meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 10.

† Marked thus were appointed after the second Meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 9.

§ Marked thus was appointed after the sixth Meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 5.

## ART STANDING COMMITTEE

THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE (10 Meetings): J. S. Aller (Leeds), 7; Ernest C. Bewlay<sup>o</sup> (Birmingham) (Vice-Chairman), 6; D. L. Bridgewater<sup>o</sup> (Joint Hon. Secretary), 7; R. G. Brocklehurst (High Wycombe), 6; N. F. Cachemaille-Day (Joint Hon. Secretary), 7; W. Austin Daft (Oxford), 3; Wesley Dougill (Liverpool), 7; J. Murray Easton, 3; J. H. Forshaw<sup>o</sup> (Cheam), 8; C. Lovett Gill, 2; Stanley Hamp, 3; H. Frank Hoar<sup>o</sup>, 5; Charles H. Holden, 0; W. M. Keecey (Birmingham), 5; Raymond McGrath, 0; Bernard A. Miller (Liverpool), 4; Sir William Milner<sup>o</sup> (Skipton, Yorks., and London), 7; E. B. O'Rourke<sup>o</sup>, 0; The Hon. Humphrey A. Pakington (Chairman), 7; Professor C. H. Reilly (Brighton), 2; A. S. Soutar, 0; T. S. Tait, 0; S. Lunn Whitehouse (Birmingham), 1; G. Grey Wornum, 1.

## LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE

THE LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE (9 Meetings): Professor Patrick Abercrombie, 0; Miss J. F. Adburgham, 1; W. W. Begley (Selsdon), 7; S. E. Dykes Bower (Newport, Essex), 5; H. Chalton Bradshaw, 1; Professor L. B. Budden (Liverpool), 2; A. S. G. Butler\*, 3; Henry M. Fletcher\*, 0; H. S. Rendel-Goodhart, 4; P. D. Hepworth, 0; Professor W. G. Holford (Liverpool), 3; H. C. Hughes (Cambridge), 6; Basil Ionides, 4; Eric R. Jarrett\*, 4; Sydney D. Kitson (Oxford), 0; Basil Oliver (Vice-Chairman), 8; Verner O. Rees, 2; Professor A. E. Richardson (Chairman), 7; Thomas Ritchie\*, 0; A. L. N. Russell\*, 6; Miss E. W. Scott, 0; J. N. Summerson, 7; Rodney F. Tatchell (Joint Hon. Secretary), 8; Grahame B. Tubbs (Joint Hon. Secretary), 6.

**PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE**

THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE (10 Meetings) : J. R. Adamson (Bolton), 5 ; Henry V. Ashley (Chairman), 9 ; T. S. Barnes, 5 ; John Batty, 7 ; Herbert T. Buckland (Birmingham and London), 4 ; W. T. Curtis ||, 1 ; P. G. Fairhurst (Manchester), 7 ; A. B. Hayward, 2 ; Stanley A. Heaps, 5 ; B. S. Hume, 4 ; Arthur Keen (Limpfield), 2 ; E. Bertram Kirby (Liverpool) (Vice-Chairman), 7 ; R. Norman Mackellar<sup>o</sup> (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 4 ; M. W. Matts<sup>o</sup>, 6 ; William Milburn (Sunderland), 2 ; the late Alderman Major F. W. Rees (Croydon), 2 ; J. MacLaren Ross, 7 ; E. W. B. Scott (Norwich), 6 ; J. Douglas Scott, 10 ; F. Halliwell Shann<sup>o</sup> (Joint Hon. Secretary), 8 ; the late Major C. F. Skipper (Cambridge), 1 ; L. Sylvester Sullivan, 6 ; Herbert A. Welch, 7 ; Geoffrey C. Wilson<sup>o</sup> (Joint Hon. Secretary), 8.

**SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE**

THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE (9 Meetings) : R. J. Angel, 8 ; Victor Bain (Leeds), 6 ; A. H. Barnes (Croydon) (Vice-Chairman), 8 ; O. P. Bernard, 7 ; A. E. Cameron, 0 ; F. Milton Cashmore, 7 ; W. E. Vernon Crompton (Southport),

0 ; H. M. Fairweather (Chairman), 5 ; J. Ernest Franck\*, 8 ; Walter Goodesmith (Joint Hon. Secretary), 8 ; W. Alexander Harvey (Birmingham), 1 ; Arthur J. Hope (Bolton), 2 ; Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, 2 ; G. N. Kent\*, 6 ; C. J. Morreau\* (Watford) (Joint Hon. Secretary since January), 8 ; Alan E. Munby, 0 ; Howard Robertson, 3 ; Dr. R. E. Stradling\* (Garston, Watford), 0 ; John Swarbrick (Manchester and London), 9 ; Francis R. Taylor, 9 ; Percy J. Waldram, 7 ; Thomas Wallis\*, 7 ; C. S. White (Welwyn Garden City), 0 ; Professor L. W. Thornton White<sup>+</sup> (Joint Hon. Secretary until January), 5 ; R. C. White-Cooper, 1.

\* Marked thus were appointed after the first Meeting of the Committee. Possible attendances, 8.

<sup>o</sup> Marked thus were appointed after the first Meeting of the Committee. Possible attendances, 9.

<sup>†</sup> Marked thus was appointed after the second Meeting of the Committee. Possible attendances, 7.

<sup>‡</sup> Resigned in January 1937. Possible attendances, 6.

|| Marked thus was appointed after the first Meeting of the Committee, and resigned in May 1937. Possible attendances, 8.

## Notes

**CROWN LANDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE****MEMBERS REAPPOINTED**

The period of appointment of the original members of the Crown Lands Advisory Committee, which was set up in April 1933, has now expired, and the Prime Minister has invited Lord Gorell, the chairman, and all the other retiring members to serve for a further period of four years. The invitation has been accepted in each case. The Prime Minister has also appointed Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., to serve as an additional member of the Committee. The Committee as reconstituted will therefore consist of the following members : Lord Gorell (Chairman), Lord Jessel, Mr. Frank Pick, Sir Raymond Unwin [F.], Sir John Oakley, Mr. E. V. Lucas, C.H., and Sir Giles G. Scott, R.A. [F.]. Mr. J. B. Beresford will continue to act as Secretary to the Committee.

**CORONATION REPRESENTATIVES FROM CANADA**

Major Eric W. Haldenby and Colonel Mackenzie Waters represented the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at the Coronation.

**R.I.B.A. DANCE CLUB**

The last of the four dances organised this Session will be held on 1 June. It will start at 9 p.m., and finish at 1 a.m. Single tickets are 6s. each, or 5s. each for four or more, but not more than ten tickets will be issued to any one person. Applications for tickets should be made at least four days beforehand, and must be accompanied by cheques or postal orders for the appropriate amount. These should be made payable and sent to Mr. R. W. H. Robertson, Clerk to the Dance Club, at 66 Portland Place. Members will make their own arrangements for alcoholic refreshments.

**INTERNATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING CONGRESS**

PARIS : 5-11 JULY 1937

The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and the International Housing Association are holding a joint congress in Paris from 5 to 11 July, which will be followed by a study tour (12-19 July) to Avignon and Provence, Monte Carlo, Nice, Verdun, Grenoble and Aix-les-Bains ; and a circular tour (12-22 July) to Orleans, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bergerac, Toulouse, Aurillac, Bourges, Vezelay and Fontainebleau. Preliminary arrangements were published in the JOURNAL of 6 March, page 453, and further particulars can be had from the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 25 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. The fee for the Congress is 30s.

**EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OFFICES OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND BUILDING SURVEYOR**

At the R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the Office of District Surveyor in London, held on 5, 6 and 7 May 1937, the following candidate presented himself and was successful in the examination :—

Mr. Norman E. Back.

At the R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities held on 5, 6 and 7 May 1937, six candidates presented themselves and the following were successful :—

Mr. Horatio Marshall.

Mr. P. E. Kerr.

Mr. Charles N. Varney.



## Obituaries

RAFFLES DAVISON [Hon. A.]

A Memoir by W. T. PLUME [Hon. A.]

There must be many members of the architectural profession who are much better qualified than I am to write a memoir of my old friend, T. Raffles Davison, but as my friendship for, and long association with, him was very close, I am glad, as a Boswellian scribe, to accept the invitation to say something about a man who was a familiar figure in the profession for half a century and whose work and character were justly esteemed by all who knew him. I first met him 50 years ago, when we both responded to the toast of "The Press" at a dinner of the Architectural Association, and I was impressed on that occasion by his natural charm and frank and easy manner, which I afterwards realised were the outward expression of a warm-hearted and sympathetic nature. It was this that gave him the capacity for making lasting friendships and those for whom he worked rarely failed to esteem him for himself as well as for his help to them. An eminent architect once remarked to me in speaking of Davison: "When he comes into my office I always feel I am receiving a country gentleman"—partly, no doubt, because of the Harris tweed jacket and plus fours which he wore in summer with leather gaiters in winter, but also because of his manner of address and the quality of his conversation. He had a delightful sense of humour, sound judgment and a keen critical faculty, which gave point to his literary work and conversation; but it could be said of him with perfect truth that "he spake no slander"—and was unwilling to listen to it. He possessed what I may call an even temperament and a lovable and unselfish disposition, shown in his unflinching consideration for others.

Apart from the tribulations which are the lot of man, Davison's life was a happy as well as a successful one, for his passion for drawing, shown at a very early age, was his joy and his solace throughout his long life and was, at the same time, his means of livelihood. In this respect he was to be envied, and though he did not enjoy, to any great extent, the pleasures of design as the architect does, his early training as an architect gave him the necessary knowledge to employ his genius for drawing in the pictorial representation of architectural design, in the production of which, for most of the leading architects of the day, he was engaged for many years. He was an extraordinarily rapid and prolific worker, and not only was he responsible for hundreds of fine architectural drawings of contemplated work, many of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and for numerous drawings of architects' competition designs, but he made thousands of "Rambling" sketches, as they were called, of the charming and interesting buildings or details which he discovered during his travels—weather-worn old churches, or cottages, or any quaint or picturesque bit of work which took his fancy—and a great many of these were published in the *British Architect*,

which he edited for nearly 40 years up to the time it ceased to appear, and in the pages of which will also be found much of his literary work on architectural problems of the day. Several little books containing his sketches were published during this time, while his interest in any movement for the betterment of London was shown by the active part he took in the foundation of the London Society and, later on, in the preparation of a Charing Cross bridge and improvement scheme in collaboration with Messrs. Caröe, Niven & Muirhead.

But it was as an architectural draughtsman that he was most widely known and probably did his best and most enduring work. His drawings and sketches alike were notable, not only for a characteristic charm due to his inborn sense of beauty, but for their accuracy in form and detail, and a distinctive personal touch which was unmistakable.

The esteem in which he was held by his many friends was specially shown when, in 1927, was published "A Record of his Life and Work from 1870 to 1926," the guarantors of which included most of the leading architects of the day. The volume contains only a small number of the thousands of interesting and characteristic drawings and sketches Davison made, but apart from the charm of the illustrations, the book is notable for the sympathetic and appreciative articles by several editorial contributors, in which his services to the profession and in the cause of art and architecture, are emphasised. That those services were real and considerable, there can be no doubt. They were recognised as long ago as 1896, when he was elected an Hon. Associate of the R.I.B.A., while further recognition was made when an exhibition of his work was held in New York some time after the War. Other exhibitions of his followed at Conduit Street, by permission of the Institute, of his pastels and other works, in the course of which many of the exhibits were sold.

Much more could be written about Davison's life and work, but though I have exceeded my space already, I would like to add a final sentence. There are those who thought he should have received some other and more signal honour or distinction, but Davison was not an ambitious man and found content in the affection of his host of admiring friends and his passion for his art. That was both his lifelong happiness and his reward.

ALEXANDER P. MACALISTER [A.]

We regret to record the death on 31 January 1937 of Mr. Alexander MacAlister. He was educated at the Lycée de Caen, France, and after being articled to a firm in Cambridge started practice there in about 1891. Some years later he took into partnership Mr. Edwin Tench, and afterwards Major Charles Skipper [F.], but the partnership was dissolved in 1916. He is succeeded in practice by Mr. C. W. Craske [A.].

Mr. MacAlister was for twenty-five years architect to the Cambridge Mental Hospital. He also built the Tuberculosis Hospital at Antwerp and the Hunstanton Golf Club House. He was surveyor and architect to the Ely Diocesan Board, and was the first Chairman of the Cambridge Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Herts Society of Architects.

## ALLIED SOCIETIES

### NORFOLK AND NORWICH ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects was held at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 13 January, in Suckling Hall, Norwich, at which the President, Mr. F. H. Swindells, presided, and 30 members were present.

The annual report of the Council was read and approved:—  
The membership on 31 December 1936 was: Honorary members, 8; full members, 50; retired members, 4; associate members, 40—making the total of 102, the same as last year.

The annual meeting was held on 8 January 1936 at Suckling Hall, Norwich. Mr. E. W. B. Scott, the President, presided, and reports of the meeting and the President's address are printed in the *Year Book*.

The Association was represented by Mr. E. H. Buckingham and Mr. E. H. Skipper (Hon. Secretary) at the Memorial Service to his late Majesty King George V, held in the Cathedral on 28 January.

Two joint suppers with the Master Builders' Association were held during the year, which were well attended.

At the December meeting Mr. F. Simpson gave a most interesting and instructive paper upon heating and ventilation.

The sixth *Year Book* has been published without cost to the Association.

The biennial dinner was held on 13 February at the Maids Head Hotel, Norwich, at which the President R.I.B.A. (Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E.) was the guest of the evening. A fuller account of the proceedings is given in the *Year Book*.

In May a party of the West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects visited the city. The Association arranged a series of visits to several interesting old buildings of the city and supplied guides for the party. Upon the conclusion of their stay the visitors expressed their great appreciation of the arrangements made.

By kind permission of Mr. Eric Mackintosh a visit was made to "Brook House," Brook, and Mr. Wearing conducted the party, and gave some interesting information with regard to the works.

A visit was made on 28 September last to the municipal buildings in course of erection, by kind permission of the architects, Messrs. James and Pierce.

A visit was made to St. Catherine's Church, Mile Cross, and an article appeared in the local press, who kindly took and reproduced a photograph of the exterior.

During the past year the Town Planning Committee of the Norwich Corporation have availed themselves of the Association's offer to provide a panel of architects to give advice upon the "elevational treatment" of new buildings from deposited plans. The panel have had before them drawings dealing with various types of buildings, and a great deal of time has been devoted before any recommendation was given to the Corporation Committee.

A County Panel has been formed, to which the surveyor of the County Council has referred respecting various bridges, and advice has been tendered; in a certain case one of your members prepared enlarged details to show the panel's suggestions, which are being adopted.

The Advisory Panel to the Norfolk (East Central) Joint Town Planning Committee, also to the Norfolk (North and East) planning scheme, continues useful work, and since the adoption of a town planning scheme for South Norfolk, the panel in future will have to act for this area, all the meetings being held at the County Council offices in Norwich.

One member continues to serve upon the East Suffolk Joint Planning Committee, who have submitted to them all the deposited drawings for their area.

The annual outing took place to Houghton Hall, of which a report is given in the *Year Book*.

The statement of accounts and balance sheet were approved. The President mentioned that under the Public Health Act it was necessary to revise the model bye-laws, and the Minister of Health asked the R.I.B.A. for the names of three architects to represent the whole profession on the committee, and Mr. E. W. B. Scott had been selected.

For the Norwich Society, Mr. Upcher said that a large amount of work had been under consideration during the past year, including the street-widening schemes with the demolition of old property, the preservation of the doorway at the Girls' Model School, the breach in the City Wall, the fate of three old churches, and the Cathedral Close scheme.

The architectural classes at the school continue, as reported by Mr. C. H. Dann, to be successful, and although of small numbers, one member passed the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. at the first attempt, and five sets of drawings submitted as testimonies of study for the final examination of the R.I.B.A. were all accepted.

### WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS ANNUAL MEETING

The West Yorkshire Society of Architects held their annual general meeting on Thursday, 22 April 1937. The President, Mr. C. E. Fox [F.], opened the meeting by asking the Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. R. Paxton [A.], to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly read and approved. Then the sixty-first report of the Council, for the official year 1936-1937, was read by Mr. Paxton, and followed by the branch reports, read by Mr. H. Conolly [A.].

Mr. T. Butler Wilson [F.], in moving the adoption of the report, said it was a matter of congratulation to the Society that their affairs were in such a satisfactory position. One of the reasons of the Society and the profession being so successful was the fact of the achievements of the schools of architecture and the Leeds School in particular. In discussing the Architects' Registration Bill, Mr. Wilson recollected the time when the Society was imploring students to join it. Now the position is reversed, and in order to assist students, schools of architecture have come into existence. The ultimate passing of the Registration Bill will increase the vitality of these schools. Mr. Wilson conveyed his personal thanks to the President and executive officers and moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. B. R. Gribbon [F.], in seconding the adoption of the report, mentioned the fact that Mr. Fox was the first President to present and endow a prize to the Society. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was then read by Mr. F. L. Charlton [F.], showing the financial stability of the Society. Mr. W. Broadbent [F.] moved the adoption of the balance sheet and was seconded by Mr. J. E. Stocks [L.].

The list of officers for the coming session was then read by Mr. Paxton.

Mr. Fox congratulated Mr. Atkinson on his election as President, and handed him the emblem of office. Mr. Atkinson then took the chair and expressed his gratitude on his election as President, paying tribute to Mr. Fox's work during the last year. Mr. Fox conveyed his thanks to the officers of the last year. Everyone had been most helpful and he had had a very agreeable year of office. Mr. Atkinson then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fox as retiring President, to which Mr. Fox replied.

The Society's annual excursion was then discussed, and the suggestion of Mr. Foggill to merge the activity with the forthcoming Conference in June was adopted.

## Membership Lists

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

#### ELECTION: 10 MAY 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 10 May 1937.

#### AS HONORARY ASSOCIATES (3)

GLOAG: JOHN.

ORMSBY-GORE: THE RT. HON. WILLIAM, P.C., M.P.

PEPLER: GEORGE LIONEL, F.S.I.

#### AS FELLOWS (2)

PORTSMOUTH: OLIVER SPENCER, Major, R.A. [J. 1919], Swansea.

WILLIAMS: HOWARD [J. 1922], Cardiff.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (23)

CROCKER: FREDERICK JOHN HAMILTON [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Bondi, New South Wales.

DOFFMAN: HAROLD [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Hanley.

ELKINS: JAMES WARREN [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Sydney.

GASKELL: THOMAS JOSCELINE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Oxford.

GRIFFITHS: WILLIAM BALCOMBE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Melbourne.

HALL: HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Leeds.

HIGGS: RONALD WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Birmingham.

JAWITZ: ABE, B.A.(Arch.) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Johannesburg.

KIRBY: MISS JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Birkdale, Lancs.

LEEB: ISIDORE, Dip.Arch.(Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Muizenberg, South Africa.

McCAULEY: HAROLD ROBERT [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], South Strathfield, New South Wales.

MADDEN: CHARLES ADNUM [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects].

MONTGOMERY: FRANCIS GERARD, Dip.Arch.(L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.

MORRISON: FREDERICK ALISTAIR [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

NORRIS: MARCUS HOPE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Melbourne.

OGLBY: ROBERT CLAUD GORDON [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Melbourne.

PEARLMAN: MORDECAI, A.A.Dip.(Hons.) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

ROGERS: RICHARD ARTHUR CECIL, B.Arch.(Sydney) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Summer Hill, New South Wales.

SCOTT: JOHN MALCOLM, B.Arch.(L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Bridlington.

SHARPE: MISS MARY DORRIEN, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Shipley.

SHUFFLEBOTHAM: MISS JEAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

WALES: JAMES HOWARD [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Skipton.

WRIGHT: GREGORY WYNDHAM CHURCHILL [Special Final Examination].

#### AS LICENTIATES (5)

BETTINGTON: FRANK TREVARTHEN.

COLBURN: LESLIE THOMAS, F.S.I., Palestine.

HOUNSELL: HENRY HEWETT, Bridport.

WOOD: WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, Bletchley.

WORTHINGTON: PHILIP VALLENDER, Manchester.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

#### ELECTION: 21 JUNE 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 21 June 1937. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 1 June 1937.

#### AS HON. FELLOW (1)

BESSBOROUGH: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, P.C., G.C.M.G., 93 Eaton Square, S.W.1. Proposed by the Council.

#### AS HON. ASSOCIATES (5)

BONE: MUIRHEAD, LL.D., Grayflete, Ferry Hinksey, Oxford. Proposed by the Council.

BRAGG: SIR WILLIAM HENRY, O.M., K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. Proposed by the Council.

GRIFFIN: HERBERT JOHN GORDON, Secretary of The Council for the Preservation of Rural England; 3 Scarth Road, Barnes Common, S.W.13. Proposed by the Council.

HICKS: GEORGE, M.P., 5 Englewood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.12. Proposed by the Council.

KNOOP: DOUGLAS, M.A. Professor of Economics in the University of Sheffield; 16 Wellesley Road, Sheffield, 10. Proposed by the Council.

#### AS FELLOWS (12)

CHATTERLEY: ARTHUR OLIVER, B.Arch. [J. 1925], 41 Water Street, Birmingham; 35 Britwell Road, Wyld Green, Sutton Coldfield. Proposed by Herbert T. Buckland, Gilbert Fraser and Alfred Hale.

COLE-ADAMS: WALTER ALWYN [J. 1921], 45 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1; 38c Holland Park, W.11. Proposed by A. B. Knapp-Fisher, A. H. Moberly and J. Alan Slater.

FOOTE : ALEXANDER ALLAN [J. 1919], 108 George Street, Edinburgh ; 19 South Lauder Road, Edinburgh 9. Proposed by W. J. Walker Todd, John Wilson and Geo. D. Macniven.

FOWLER : CYRIL WILLIAM [J. 1921], Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Victoria Street, S.W.1 ; Chelsfield Grange, Farnborough, Kent. Proposed by Sir Edwin Cooper, John E. Newberry and Robert W. Pite.

LEMMON : CYRIL WHITEFIELD [J. 1934], Consulting Architect to the Government of India for the reconstruction of Quetta ; Army Headquarters, Simla, India ; Three Bridges, Simla. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. Ernest Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.

POWELL : ALBERT HARRY [J. 1924], Guildhall, E.C.2 ; White Cottage, Circuit Lane, Bath Road, Reading. Proposed by Geo. Edw. Withers, Victor Wilkins and T. Talfourd Cumming.

THOMSON : LESLIE GRAHAME, A.R.S.A. [J. 1927], 6 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3 ; "Srongara," West Linton, Peeblesshire. Proposed by F. C. Mears, Reginald Fairlie and John F. Matthew.

WHEATLY : REGINALD FRANCIS, B.A.(Oxon.) [J. 1906], Mansion House, Turo, Cornwall ; Little Tregye, Devoran, Cornwall. Proposed by G. Berkeley Wills, Frederick G. Drewitt and A. Southcombe Parker.

WOOD : THOMAS SPENCER [J. 1919], 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham ; Knightcote House, Leamington Spa. Proposed by C. E. Bateman, John B. Surman and Charles M. C. Armstrong.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

CLARKSON : EDWARD STANLEY, 318 Cecil Chambers, Strand, W.C.2 ; The Gattens Cottage, Hockley, Essex. Proposed by F. Winton Newman, Henry V. Ashley and George Drysdale.

PINDER : FREDERICK NAPIER, County Offices, Preston, Lancs ; Waverley, 173 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, Preston. Proposed by S. Wilkinson, T. Taliesin Rees and Richard Holt.

WATSON-HART : FREDERICK JAMES, 12 Victoria Street, S.W.1 ; 2 Hill Close, N.W.11. Proposed by Lt.-Col. G. Val Myer, Robert Atkinson and Herbert A. Welch.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (15)

ARCHER : BERTRAM STUART TREVELYAN [Final], 186 Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.6. Proposed by William G. Ingram, Edwin Williams and Joseph Addison.

CORNISH : PHILIP AMYAS WARRE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 45 Addison Avenue, W.11. Proposed by Louis de Soissons, W. B. Simpson and L. Rome Guthrie.

DORIN : JOHN ANTHONY [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], City Architect's Department, Stoke-on-Trent ; 53 Avenue Road, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, R. Norman Mackellar and G. E. Charlewood.

DREWITT : GEOFFREY BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Trelyn, Polwithen, Penzance. Proposed by Frederick G. Drewitt, L. H. Bucknell and John Grey.

FLETCHER : LIONEL BIRAM, Dip.Arch.(L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], "Brookside," Windle, St. Helens, Lancs. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. Ernest Marshall and Frank S. Biram.

GRANGER : MISS LENORA [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Belingwe, Southern Rhodesia. Proposed by F. K. Kendall, H. J. Brownlee and Frederick M. Glennie.

HALL : JOHN PERCIVAL [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], 9 Hickman Road, Penarth,

Glamorgan. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, W. S. Pugh and Percy Thomas.

JACKSON : MISS HELEN LILY, B.Sc.(Arch.), Dip.Arch.(Glasgow) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Ravenswood," Lenzie, Glasgow. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, Gavin Lennox and D. W. MacMath.

ORPEN : TERENCE FRANCIS MORIARTY, Dip.Arch.(Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], "Teddington," St. Andrews Road, Rondebosch, South Africa. Proposed by Frederick M. Glennie, F. K. Kendall and John Perry.

PLATTS : JOHN ANTHONY CALVERT [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 2 Princess Royal Park, Scarborough. Proposed by Sir Edwin Cooper, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

POPE : TREVOR JAMES [Passed five years' joint course at the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic (London), and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 84 Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park, W.10. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, L. H. Bucknell and Verner O. Rees.

STEEN : EDWARD JOHN LINDLEY CARSTAIRS, Dip.Arch.(Durham) [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 52 Netherfield Gardens, Barking, Essex. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker and Henry W. Allardyce.

WARD : DONALD CHARLES [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 69 Through Road, Burwood, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by Samuel Beverley, Frank T. Verity and R. Atkinson.

WARREN : FRANCIS JOHN DAMON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Furze Lodge, George Green, near Slough, Bucks. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and W. A. Ross.

YOUNG : ROBERT ROBERTSON REID, Dip.Arch.(L'pool.) [Distn.] [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Hill House, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Proposed by Charles G. Soutar, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Hubert M. Fairweather.

#### AS LICENTIATES (7)

MEEK : WILFRED VICTOR, Borough Engineer's Department, Southampton Corporation ; "Homelands," Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

MUNCE : JAMES STILWELL, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., 11 Wellington Place, Belfast ; 7 Marine Parade, Holywood, Belfast. Proposed by R. H. Gibson, R. S. Wilshire and John Seeds.

PIPPET : WILFRID FRANCIS, 70 Avonmore Road, West Kensington, W.14. Proposed by Wilfrid Travers, F. R. Gould Wills and John H. Markham.

ROY : DONALD NORMAN, County Hall, S.E.1 ; 19 Ederline Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16. Proposed by E. P. Wheeler, Frederick R. Hiorns and E. G. Bax.

SYMONDS : ROBERT WEMYSS, 29 Bruton Street, W.1 ; 53 Egerton Gardens, S.W.3. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, A. F. B. Anderson and P. John Harland.

TAYLOR : GEORGE DAVID, F.S.I., 4 College Street, Armagh ; Chestnut Cottage, Markethill, Co. Armagh. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

WEBBE : LESLIE ALERED, c/o Messrs. T. Spencer Bright & Co., 1 New Court, W.C.2 ; 2 Townley Road, Dulwich, S.E.22. Proposed by Kenneth Dalglish, Owen H. Collins and Frederick R. Hiorns.



## Notices

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 24 MAY 1937, AT 6.30 P.M.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be held at No. 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, on Monday, 24 May 1937, at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on Monday, 10 May 1937:

"Resolved that subject to the approval thereof by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council the Regulations set forth in the printed document produced to this meeting and as amended at this meeting, and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof, be made and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Royal Institute to the exclusion of, and in substitution for, all the existing Bye-laws."

By Order of the Council,

IAN MACALISTER,

Secretary,

The Royal Institute of British Architects.

### BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, LEEDS, 23-26 JUNE 1937

Final arrangements for all the events of the Conference are now being made. It is hoped that all members and students who have not already done so will at once refer to the programme sent to them with the issue of the JOURNAL for 24 April 1937, and send in their names without delay and in any case not later than Saturday, 12 June, for such of the events as they desire to take part in.

Members of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies who are officials of local authorities will be cordially welcomed as delegates to the Conference.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members from all parts of the country, and they are urgently requested to arrange for their hotel accommodation at the earliest possible date so as to avoid the risk of disappointment.

In response to enquiries received the principal hotels nearest the various centres are the Great Northern, Metropole, Mount (Temperance) near the University, Griffin (Commercial), and Victory (Trust House).

*In view of the very large number of Overseas visitors to Britain on account of the Coronation, delegates to the Conference who intend to stay at any of the Harrogate hotels are advised to book as early as possible.*

### ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

#### ANNUAL CONVENTION 1937

The Annual Convention of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland will take place at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 June 1937.

#### R.I.B.A. RECEPTION, FRIDAY, 28 MAY 1937

It has been decided by the Council to hold a Reception on Friday, 28 May 1937, from 8.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Members and guests will be received by the President and Mrs. Percy Thomas in the Henry Florence Hall from 8.45 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., and light refreshments and music will be provided. There will be dancing from 11 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

A large number of distinguished guests is expected to be present and it is anticipated that a considerable number of members will wish to attend. Members may bring private guests—ladies or gentlemen.

The price of the tickets will be 5s. with an additional charge of 5s. for each private guest.

Members are requested to make a note of the date of the Reception, and those who intend to be present are particularly requested to submit their applications, together with their cheques, as soon as possible.

### REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

The Council have approved a recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee that Clause 1 (h) of the Scale of Professional Charges should be amended to read as follows:—

The employment of consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the client and the payment of their fees shall be a matter of arrangement between architect and client.

Where it is agreed to retain the services of a consultant, in no case shall the architect's fee be reduced by more than 2 per cent. on the cost of the work upon which the services of the consultant are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one per cent.

In accordance with Bye-law 38 the Council give notice that this amendment will be confirmed by them at their meeting on 21 June 1937, subject to consideration of any comments or criticisms which may be received from members. Such comments or criticisms should, in accordance with the above-mentioned Bye-law, be submitted within fourteen days of the date of issue of this JOURNAL.

### THE R.I.B.A. KALENDAR, 1937-1938

The attention of members is drawn to the leaflet enclosed with this issue of the JOURNAL. Changes of address, etc., for inclusion in the forthcoming issue of the Kalendar should be notified to the Secretary R.I.B.A. before Saturday, 3 July 1937.

### CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:—

*As Associate*

Andrew Kaye Mills.

*As Licentiate*

Leslie Charles Fairbairn.

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

### ABERDEEN : LAY-OUT OF KINCORTH

The Corporation of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen invite architects to submit in competition designs for the lay-out of a part of Kincorth Estate, Aberdeen.

Assessor : Dr. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., P.P.T.P.I. [F.].

Premiums : £500 and £350 to be divided between the authors of not more than three designs next in order of merit to be decided by the Assessor.

Last day for submitting designs : 31 July 1937.

Last day for questions : 31 March 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. G. S. Fraser, Town Clerk, Town House, Aberdeen. Deposit £1 1s.

### BELFAST : WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES

The Belfast and District Water Commissioners invite architects resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for new Offices.

Assessor : Mr. H. Austen Hall [F.].

Premiums : £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for sending in designs : 31 July 1937.

Last day for questions : 31 May 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. W. T. Quinn, O.B.E., Secretary and Registrar, Water Offices, Belfast. Deposit £1 1s.

### CAMBRIDGE : NEW CREMATORIUM

The Corporation of Cambridge invite architects who have an office within 150 miles of Cambridge to submit in competition designs for a new Crematorium, to be erected at Fen Ditton Lane.

Assessor : Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.].

Premiums : £100, £60 and £40.

Last day for submitting designs : 30 June 1937.

Last day for questions : 30 April 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. C. H. Kemp, Town Clerk, The Guildhall, Cambridge. Deposit £1 1s.

### FRIERN BARNET : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Friern Barnet Urban District Council invite architects to submit in open competition designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

Premiums : 150 guineas, 100 guineas and 50 guineas.

Last day for submitting designs : 21 June 1937.

Last day for questions : 22 March 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. G. T. Fletcher, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, The Priory, Friern Barnet, London, N.11. Deposit £1 1s.

### GLOUCESTER : NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Governors of the United Schools, Gloucester, invite Registered architects domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for a Secondary School for Boys to be erected at Podsmead, Gloucester.

Assessor : Major H. Stratton Davis, M.C., F.S.A. [F.].

Premiums : £200, £100 and £50.

Last day for sending in designs : 24 August 1937.

Last day for questions : 7 June 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Dr. H. J. Larcombe, Clerk to the Governors, Belsize House, Brunswick Square, Gloucester. Deposit £1 1s.

### HACKNEY : NEW CENTRAL BATHS

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney invite architects to submit in open competition designs for a new Central Baths proposed to be erected in Clapton Square and Lower Clapton Road.

Assessor : Mr. Frederick J. Horth [F.].

Premiums : £500, £300 and £200.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 May 1937.

Last day for questions : 18 March 1937.

### KIRKCALDY : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy invite architects practising in Scotland to submit, in competition, designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. Thomas S. Tait [F.].

Premiums : £200, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs : 1 September 1937.

Last day for questions : 21 June 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £1.

### MACCLESFIELD : NEW NURSES' HOME FOR GENERAL INFIRMARY

The President and Governors of the Macclesfield General Infirmary invite architects to submit in open competition designs for a new Nurses' Home, to be erected in the Infirmary grounds.

Assessor : Professor R. A. Cordingley, M.A. [F.].

Premiums : £100, £50 and £25.

Last day for submitting designs : 12 June 1937.

Last day for questions : 17 April 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Macclesfield General Infirmary, Macclesfield. Deposit £1.

## FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows:—

## CHESTER: EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

## DUNDEE: COLLEGE OF ART

Assessor: Mr. J. R. Leathart [F.].

## EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].

## GLOUCESTER: NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor: Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F.].

## PRESTWICH: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Major T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [F.].

## SCUNTHORPE: TOWN HALL AND POLICE STATION

Assessor: Major T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [F.].

## SOUTH SHIELDS: ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

## WREXHAM: NEW TOWN HALL.

Assessor: Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.].

## YEovil: NEW TOWN HALL.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

## COMPETITION RESULT

## LATHAM PARK, LANCASHIRE: MENTAL HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

## SECTION I. MENTAL HOSPITAL.

1. Messrs. J. M. Sheppard and Partners [FF. & A.] (London).

2. Messrs. B. W. R. Thomas [A.] and M. R. H. Harris [A.] (London).

3. Messrs. T. Taliesin Rees [F.] and Richard Holt [F.] (Liverpool).

## SECTION II. INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

1. Messrs. J. M. Sheppard and Partners [FF. & A.] (London).

2. Messrs. H. Fairhurst & Son [F. & A.] (Manchester).

3. Mr. G. L. Martin [A.] (Edinburgh).

## Members' Column

*On account of limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.*

## PARTNERSHIP WANTED

ASSOCIATE requires partnership or post as senior assistant at moderate salary on probationary basis. Wide experience with eminent architect on high-class domestic and public work—also several years in private practice.—Reply Box No. 2947, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## PRACTICE FOR DISPOSAL

ARCHITECT'S practice of 40 years for disposal in Morayshire; well-equipped office; good opportunity for a young energetic member.—Box No. 1457, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## ASSISTANT WANTED

ASSISTANT required, for at least two years for the right man; age 25-30; must have some design training; not less than five years' practical experience in good offices; used to detail work with some supervision.—Write, stating age, training, experience, salary required, to James & Bywaters and Rowland Pierce, 5 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

## NEW PARTNERSHIP

MR. PERCIVAL C. BLOW [A.] has taken into partnership Mr. A. W. R. HEWITT [A.] and the practice will be carried on as Blow and Hewitt at Bank Chambers, St. Albans. (Telephone: St. Albans 287.)

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. A. DOUGLAS ROBINSON [F.] has moved to Hanover House, 1st Floor Mezzanine, 14 Hanover Square, W.1. (Telephone: Mayfair 0785).

MR. D. A. LUMSDEN [A.] has moved to Theatre Royal Chambers, New Street, Birmingham. (Telephone: Midland 6219.)

On and after 14 May 1937 the office address of Mr. I. Schultz [A.] will be 101 Alexandra Road, Abbey Road, N.W.3, telephone: Maida Vale 1126, to which all future communications should be sent.

MR. WALDO MAITLAND [A.], A.A.Dip., Comp.I.E.E. (Waldo Maitland & Partners), has removed his office to 32 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1. Telephone: Euston 4972.

## NEW OFFICE

MR. CLIFFORD HOLLIDAY [F.] has opened an office at 22 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 3273.

## ACCOMMODATION TO LET

A FELLOW wishes to let one well-lit furnished room in his suite of offices at Westminster. Rent £75 per annum, including heating, lighting and cleaning.—Apply Box 1957, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

TO BE LET on lease or agreement in Berners Street, London, W.1, a two-storey, six-room flat suitable for office and residence for a professional man.—Apply by letter to J. Alan Slater [F.], 46 Berners Street.

## DESK FOR SALE

FOR SALE, unique architect's desk, having ample filing accommodation built in. The desk, which measures 6 ft. 9 ins. long by 4 ft. 9 ins. wide, includes an antiquarian size plan press, four large size filing drawers, a small drawer and a cupboard for small samples. Also for disposal are a trestle table, an antiquarian drawing board and two stools.—Write Box 2057, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## TRADE CATALOGUES WANTED

MR. and MRS. BERKELEY L. MOIR are now practising as Moir and Bateman [J.I.], at the Little King's House, Strawberry Vale, Twickenham, and would welcome trade catalogues. Work would be undertaken for London architects.

## MINUTES XI

## SESSION 1936-1937

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 10 May 1937, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 64 Fellows, 102 Associates and 30 Licentiates.

The President announced that the Special General Meeting had been called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the Council's recommendations for the revision of the Bye-laws. The President presented to the meeting a signed copy of the pamphlet containing the proposed deletions and amendments, which had been circulated to the members with the JOURNAL on 24 April.

The President announced that the Council had decided to withdraw the proposed amended Bye-law No. 74 for further consideration and that the original Bye-law 80 would, therefore, stand without amendment.

MR. E. STANLEY HALL, Vice-President, having given a brief résumé of the steps taken by the Council, the Constitutional Committee and the Allied Societies' Conference in drafting and considering the proposed revisions, then moved the following Resolution:—

"That subject to the approval thereof by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council the regulations set forth in the printed document produced to this meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be made and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Royal Institute to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Bye-laws."

The Resolution having been seconded by Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Hon. Secretary, a discussion ensued.

Mr. R. C. Fisher [A.] moved and Mr. B. S. Roberts [A.] seconded the following amendment to proposed Bye-law 28 (e) :—

*Insert* "Not more than" before "Eighteen Fellows"

*Insert* "Not less than" before "nine Associates"

*Insert* after "as Associate members of Council" "Not more than half of the Associates and Fellows to be elected members of Council are to be in private practice in the year of election"

*Delete* "and" and begin fresh sentence with "One Licentiate."

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and declared to be lost—the voting being 66 in favour and 77 against the amendment.

Mr. R. C. Fisher [A.] moved and Mr. B. S. Roberts [A.] seconded the following amendment to Bye-law 28 :—

*Insert* after Clause (f) a fresh Clause :—

"(m) The Chairman or other representative member of the Salaried Members' Committee, being a Fellow, Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Institute."

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and declared carried—the voting being 88 in favour and 57 against the amendment.

Mr. R. C. Fisher [A.] moved and Mr. B. S. Roberts [A.] seconded the following amendment to Bye-law 49 :—

After "*ex officio* member" insert "of one Student elected by the Northern Architectural Students' Association and of one Student elected by London Students, in Recognised Schools of architecture, including evening schools, or by a South British Students' Association, if and when such a body shall be constituted."

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and declared lost—the voting being 33 in favour and 87 against the amendment.

Major H. C. Corlette [F.] moved and Mr. R. W. Cable [F.] seconded the following amendment :—

Omit the words "of the Council" and "for the time being" in Bye-law 28 (g) second paragraph.

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Mr. A. H. Barnes [F.] supported by Mr. J. Douglas Scott [A.] proposed certain revisions in the Bye-laws affecting the constitution of the Standing Committees, Committees and Boards. (Bye-laws 50 *et seq.*) It was agreed that these proposals involved the reference back to Council of the section of the report dealing with the appointment of Committees. Accordingly, Mr. A. H. Barnes moved and Mr. J. Douglas Scott seconded the following amendment :—

"That the section of the report dealing with the appointment of Committees be referred back to Council."

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and declared lost—the voting being 37 in favour and 95 against the amendment.

Mr. B. S. Roberts [A.] moved and Mr. V. Leslie Nash [A.] seconded the following amendment :—

"Delete proposed Bye-law 50 and retain old Bye-laws 50 to 53."

After discussion the proposed amendment was put to the meeting and declared to be lost by a large majority. It was agreed that the last paragraph of Bye-law 50 be omitted as being redundant.

The general discussion having concluded, the following resolution was moved by Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Vice-President, seconded by Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Hon. Secretary, and was carried by a very large majority :—

"That subject to the approval thereof by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council the regulations set forth in the printed document produced to this meeting and as amended at this meeting and for the purpose of identification

signed by the Chairman thereof be made and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Royal Institute to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Bye-laws."

The President announced that in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of 1887 a Special General Meeting to confirm the amended Resolution would be held on Monday, 24 May 1937, at 6.30 p.m., of which due notice would be given.

The proceedings closed at 6.55 p.m.

## MINUTES XII

SESSION 1936-1937

At the One Hundred and Third Annual General Meeting, held on Monday, 10 May 1937, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 50 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Tenth General Meeting, held on Monday, 26 April 1937, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of :—

T. Raffles Davison, elected Hon. Associate 1896.

Otho Bathurst Peter, elected Associate 1877, Fellow 1891, transferred to Retired Fellowship 1910.

Willfred Thomas Garbutt, elected Associate 1911,

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President :—

*Associates*

R. K. Brett.

A. J. Newton.

A. E. Knight.

Alan Tatlow.

*Licentiates*

Geoffrey G. Phillips.

D. Roberts.

The President formally presented and moved the adoption of the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1936-1937. The Hon. Secretary seconded the motion and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair, it was Resolved that the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1936-1937 be approved and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Charles G. Soutar [F.], a hearty vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the President for his services to the Institute and to architecture during the two years of his Presidency.

The President stated that the list of attendances at the Council and Standing Committees meetings had been laid on the table and would be printed in the next issue of the JOURNAL and also sent out to members with the voting papers.

On the motion of the President a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Harold Goslett [F.] and Mr. F. J. Toop [A.] for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

Mr. Robert W. Pite [F.] and Mr. F. J. Toop [A.] were nominated for election as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 9.30 p.m.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

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